

BARGAIN SALE

STILL GOING ON AT

FAY'S.

PRICES ON WINTER OVERCOATS, SUITS
AND SWEATERS REDUCED TO PRICES THAT
SELL EVERY TIME IF YOU ARE INTEREST-
ED. COME IN AND LET US SAVE YOU MON-
EY ON CLOTHING. WINTER GOODS MUST
GO TO MAKE ROOM FOR SPRING GOODS.
BARGAINS IN BOOTS, SHOES AND RUBBERS.

W. H. FAY.

This Is Your Last Chance
TO GET

Boots, Shoes and Rubbers

AT SO LOW PRICES.

Our sale has been a grand success and we have several
good bargains left. Call early and get them while they last.

Open Monday, Wednesday and Saturday Evenings.

Pettigrew Brothers,

37 Congress St.
PORTSMOUTH, N. H.

THOMAS R. SANDFORD, THE TAILOR,

22 Daniel St., Britton's Express Office, Tel. 58-2.

Bring your last Summer's Clothing now and have it put
in order for future use. "A stitch in time saves nine." The
price will be right and the work satisfactory. Send postal
card and messenger will call for and deliver.

New Spring and Summer Goods Now in Stock.

THOMAS R. SANDFORD, THE TAILOR,



"STAR" EXPANSION BOLTS

All Sizes, for Making Secure Fastenings to Brick
or Stone Work.

A. P. Wendell & Co.,

2 MARKET SQUARE

Wood Letters, Scrolls and Ornaments for Signs
a Specialty.
Plate Rail with Brackets and Combination
Plate Rail and Picture Moulding
Picture Mouldings to Match all Papers.

GARDNER V. URCH

No. 23 Hanover Street.
Residence Telephone 52-5

CONSOLIDATION A FACT

P. D. & Y. And Atlantic Shore Elec- tric Railway Lines Combined

STOCKHOLDERS VOTE FAVORABLY ON THE LONG DISCUSSED PROPOSITION

Meetings Held At Sanford, Me., And Augusta, With Large
Majority Of Stock Represented

BOND ISSUES AND NEW ISSUES OF STOCK AUTHORIZED AT THE MEETING AT SANFORD

The Portsmouth, Dover and
York and the Atlantic Shore line
electric railway systems will be
consolidated. The stockholders
of the first named corporation on
Friday voted to sell and the
stockholders of the latter decid-
ed to buy.

This means the building of the
connecting line, eighteen miles
long, between Kennebunkport
and York Beach and the coming
into existence of an electric rail-
way system with 100 miles of
track.

The P. D. and Y. stockholders met
at Augusta, Me., and those of the
Atlantic Shore line at Sanford. At
the latter meeting over ninety per-
cent. of the stock was represented.

Besides voting to buy the property
and franchises of the P. D. and Y.
system, the Atlantic Shore line stock-
holders voted to increase the capital
stock from \$1,000,000 to \$3,000,000.
This will be divided as previously
outlined in this paper, with \$2,000,000
of common and \$1,000,000 of pre-
ferred stock. The latter will be
divided into first and second preferred
stock, at four and three percent,
respectively, the latter amounting to
\$300,000 and the former totalling
\$700,000.

An issue of bonds, for the present
restricted to \$1,900,000, was author-
ized, for the purpose of taking up the
bonds of the two systems and for
making improvements.

The stockholders at the Sanford
meeting were A. H. Bickmore, New
York; Samuel Sherwood, Springfield,
Mass.; Charles Reynolds, Middle-
town, Conn.; Louis B. Goodall,
George Goodall and Fred J. Allen of
Sanford.

At Augusta, more than five-sixths
of the stock of the P. D. and Y.
railway was represented. The de-
cision to sell was reached in a very
few minutes.

Deeds, making the consolidation
an actual fact, were passed today
(Saturday).

The Atlantic Shore line will even-
tually issue bonds to the amount of
\$3,000,000. Underlying bonds of the
P. D. and Y. to the amount of \$710-
000 will be retired, par for par. Un-
derlying bonds of the Atlantic Shore
line to an amount not exceeding \$800-
000, will also be retired, par for par.
A sufficient amount of the first pre-
ferred stock will be reserved to re-
tire the outstanding six percent
preferred stock of the Atlantic Shore
line.

The first bond issue of \$1,900,000
will clear the floating indebtedness of
the two companies. Rights will also
be acquired and work on the connect-
ing line begun. A portion of this is-
sue may be reserved to take up out-
standing bonds of both companies.

An additional bond issue of be-
tween \$500,000 and \$600,000 will be
necessary to build and equip the con-
necting line and put the combined

systems in first class condition.
Seventy-five percent. of the bonds re-
maining will be reserved for future
extensions and improvements.

It is believed that when the new
line is built, there will be a profit in
excess of operating expenses of \$190-
000 annually and of this sum \$90,000
will be paid to stockholders in divi-
dends. Last year, the net profits of
the two systems were \$113,000, the
gross earnings being \$268,000 and
the expenditures \$155,000.

A reduction in operating expenses
will result by furnishing power to
the P. D. and Y. lines by utilizing
the surplus from the water plant of
the Atlantic Shore line. Power
alone costs the P. D. and Y. Company
\$24,000 a year.

Treasurer E. Burton Hart of the
P. D. and Y. Company told a repre-
sentative of this paper today (Sat-
urday) that no change in the personnel
of the management is contemplated.
The meeting for the consolidation of
the directorates of the two companies
will probably not be held for three
or four weeks.

A plan under consideration is the
establishment of a steamship line,
the boats to make daily trips from
Boston to Portland, stopping at Kit-
tery Point.

A WONDERFUL PLAY

"The Holy City" Should Have Crowd-
ed Music Hall

The church people of this city
should have crowded Music Hall on
Friday evening, when that remark-
able play, "The Holy City" was pre-
sented. Clarence Bennett has writ-
ten a tragedy of great power around
the wonderful New Testament story
and those who witnessed the per-
formance on Friday evening had an
experience to remember.

It is not often that a dramatic
company has so large a number of
talented actors and actresses. There
is hardly a weak character in the
troupe presenting "The Holy City."

Perhaps the best work is done by
Walter Sherwin, who essays the
double role of John the Baptist and
Judas Iscariot. In the latter part,
Mr. Sherwin rises almost to great-
ness and in the last act, when horri-
fied and repentant, he casts the fatal
thirty pieces of silver at the feet of
Caiaphas the high priest, his work is
wonderful.

Maude Selden as Elizabeth, the
mother of John, is beyond criticism
and when she denounces Herod and
his court her acting is almost terrify-
ing in its intensity.

J. Harrison Taylor, who takes the
part of Marius, the Roman patrician
who has become a follower of Christ,
is an impressive young man physical-
ly and an actor of great talent.
Marie de Beau does splendid work as
Salome, the daughter of Herodias,
and Giberia Faust is equally good as
Mary Magdalene. Frederick Siebke

as Caiaphas and Richard Chapman
as Malchus, his nephew, give strong
characterizations, as do J. E. Illias
in the role of King Herod, David
Davies as Pontius Pilate and Harry
L. Arnold as Andrew the disciple.

All who saw "The Holy City" on
Friday evening would gladly avail
themselves of an opportunity to see
it again.

HAMPTON MAN ARRESTED FRIDAY

Held On Serious Charge Under Bonds
Of One Thousand Dollars

Sheriff Collis was in Haverhill on
Friday for the purpose of arresting a
young man charged with rape, com-
mitted on a fourteen-year-old girl at
Hampton Beach last Summer.

The defendant was held under \$1-
000 bonds for a continuance of the
hearing.

Both parties belong in Hampton.

HAD TO SHOOT HORSE

Equine Of J. S. Young Fell Friday,
Breaking Leg

A horse belonging to John S.
Young slipped and fell near A. E.
Rand's store on Middle street Friday
morning, breaking a leg.

It was found necessary to shoot the
animal.

Great Bay smelts have been
scratched off the list.

KITTERY LETTER

Newsy Items From Across The River

SHIPMASTERS LIKE KITTERY TOWN WATER

Better Telephone Service Is Needed At Kittery Point

GOSSIP OF A DAY COLLECTED BY OUR CORRESPONDENT

Kittery, March 3.

The town water, which comes from
Folly Pond, York, has been found
superior to that of Portsmouth for
maritime purposes, and the river tow-
boats are using it almost entirely.
The water contains less alkali, it is
claimed, and is not so hard on the

boilers of the steamers at the Ports-
mouth water.

The Royal Purple degree was con-
ferred upon three candidates at the
regular meeting of Dirigo Encamp-
ment at Music Hall Friday evening.

The Odd Fellows will hold a regu-
lar meeting at their hall on Monday
evening.

The popularity of Miss Georgia
Hatch, the new teacher at the Shap-
leigh School at North Kittery, is
shown by the clamor for the contin-
uance of her services next term.

E. Burton Hart of New York left
here yesterday morning for Augusta,
to attend the stockholders' meeting
of the Portsmouth, Dover and York
street railway, which determined the
much talked of question of consoli-
dation.

Teachers of the Christian Church
Sunday school held a regular meet-
ing on Friday evening at the home of
F. B. Donnell.

The drama, "The Donation Party",
was rehearsed Friday evening at
Traipe Academy at half-past seven.

The Friday night class meeting
was held on Friday evening at the
Methodist Church.

Mrs. Ann M. Stevenson and her
grandson, Herbert Yerkes, of Lynn,
Mass., are visiting Mrs. A. Steven-
son at North Kittery.

The condition of Miss May Adams
is somewhat improved.

Miss Marguerite Emerson of Port-
(Continued on page five.)

The Cold Wave

Suggests, as others will that are sure to
come, that there is yet plenty of opportu-
nity to put on Winter Garments. We are of-
fering the balance of our

JACKETS, SUITS AND COATS

At most astomishingly low prices. Also
several select pieces of

Fur Neckwear

At Remarkable Reductions.

George B. French Co.

Dotted Silk Muslins Bright and New. These
are certainly a dainty ar-
ticle for early Spring buying. In fifteen different colors and shades.
They are worth your early notice if you would have first picking,
at..... 25c

La Tosca is a Waisting, shown in plain colors with
wrought figures, handsome indeed, at..... 25c

Corset Slips in either Pink, Blue or White Lawn. Sizes
from 34 to 40. Our price..... 50c

Mohair Dress Goods of wearable good value,
seen in small figures of
Brown, Blue and Green..... 36c

House Sacques For closing out these lots we offer
you your choice of the lot. These
are of Wool Elder Down. Marked down to..... 79c

Still another lot of Double Faced Fleece Goods..... 25c

Black Granite One of the most desirable among our
Dress Goods, very popular and is on
our counter at, per yard..... 79c

GEORGE B. FRENCH CO.

RESERVE TIMBER

A Remarkable Sale By The Government

A MILLION AND A HALF TIES TO BE CUT

Good Work Of Forest Service, Department Of Agriculture

PRESERVATIVES TO MAKE SOFT TIMBER SERVICEABLE AS TIES


Washington, March 3.—From several aspects a striking interest attaches to the just completed sale by the government of about 50,000,000 feet of timber on the Montana division of the Yellowstone Forest Reserve to a contracting company which will convert most of the timber into railroad ties.

This is one of the largest sales ever made of government timber; the price is advantageous; and a large percentage of the cut will be of a species which a few years ago was without market value, namely, lodgepole pine. Further, it may be said with assurance that had not the preservative treatment of ties been shown to be both practical and economical, such a sale could not now have been made, for sixty per cent. of the cut, or approximately 1,000,000 ties, is to be treated with preservatives by a process which experiment and trial have placed on a sound business basis.

The purchasers of the timber have contracted to supply the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy and the Northern Pacific railway companies with ties for a period covering three years. The timber for which they applied to the government consists of lodgepole pine, red fir, and spruce. A large proportion of the stand is lodgepole pine, which grows very densely. Consequently after all the specified timber has been removed, a plentiful stand of young trees will be left, which in a few years will again form a forest of merchantable dimensions.

The government will receive a stumpage price of \$2.50 a thousand feet for the red fir and \$2.00 a thousand feet for the spruce and pine. The story of the entrance of lodgepole pine into the timber market is an interesting chapter in the history of the use of forest products. Five years ago this tree was classed among the nearly worthless, inferior timbers growing in the Northwestern states. It has never come into extensive use. Its liability to attack by fungus and to check in drying, its softness and lightness, and the large percentage of sapwood in its structure were disadvantages which seemed to handicap it permanently. Yet the possibility and the need of finding substitutes for scarcer woods had already led to the closer study of a number of unexploited species, and devices were being sought by which artificial treatment might be made to take the place of natural adaptability to a specific service.

Among these devices were improvements in seasoning methods and the use of preservatives. It was found that preservative treatment, which greatly prolonged the life of certain timbers, depends largely for its success upon the penetrability of the wood, which permits the preservative to enter the wood substance easily. The loblobly pine was seen to be exceedingly well adapted for preservative treatment, and also lodgepole pine, whose softness is combined with



MELLIN'S
For the Baby
FOOD

"Take care of the child and the man will take care of himself." The most important part of the care of a child is the feeding. Use Mellin's Food for your baby and you will take care of the child in the best sense of the word. It will be well and he will thrive and grow strong and rosy. Send for a free sample for your baby.

The ONLY Infant Food receiving the Gold Prize at St. Louis, 1904. Gold Medal, Highest Award, Portland, Ore., 1905.

MELLIN'S FOOD CO., BOSTON, MASS.

If Mothers Only Knew!

Nine times out of ten when children are out of sorts a few doses of Dr. True's Elixir will make them well, strong and happy. If worms are present they will be expelled. If there are no worms True's Elixir acts as a gentle tonic laxative. It cleans out the stomach and bowels, and turns the scale in favor of health by aiding and strengthening the digestion. Unsuspected Worms cause so much illness in children that it is a custom in many families to give

DR. TRUE'S ELIXIR

at regular intervals to guard against them. Some of the symptoms of worms are languid looks, indigestion with variable appetite, malaria, irritable disposition and restless sleep. If your children show any of these signs do not risk delay but give them the remedy that has given relief for over 50 years. It is purely vegetable and harmless in any condition of child or adult.

Sold by all dealers, 3c, 5c, 10c. Write for free booklet on children and their diseases.

DR. J. F. TRUE & CO., Auburn, Me.
Established 1851
Special treatment for tape worms. Free pamphlet.



a high degree of permeability. In 1902 the seasoning and preserving of lodgepole pine was thoroughly taken up by the Forest Service, in cooperation with the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad and with the present purchasers of reserve timber in Montana. The results established its serviceability and thus opened a new field for the supply of ties, upon which the railroads are drawing so heavily.

HAMPTON NOTES

Week's Doings In Rockingham Busy Seaside Township

Hampton, March 2.

While Mr. and Mrs. John Mason were returning home Sunday evening from Mr. Mason's mother, the evening being very dark, they collided with Robert Brown, of Hampton Falls. Both horses cleared themselves from the vehicles and the drivers of each team were thrown out, as was also Mrs. Mason. It was quite remarkable that no one was seriously injured, the only damage being done to harnesses and wagons.

About the second week in March the musical talent of the Congregationalist Society are planning to give an entertainment in the Town Hall, entitled "In Those Good Old Times." It is in the nature of an "Old Folks concert," only an improvement on the latter, as it contains four scenes and the music, while for the most part is found in Father Kemp's book, yet is new and sparkling, adding to the variety which is usually heard in such concerts. It promises to afford a delightful evening's entertainment of which a more extended account will be given next week.

A young people's chorus is being organized among the singers of the Congregationalist parish and they will meet in the chapel once a week and be instructed by some music teacher, who is not yet decided upon. They will sing also at the Sunday evening service, conducted by the pastor. Anyone desiring learning how to sing can join this chorus by handing their name to the pastor, Rev. G. P. Rowell. It is free for all and all are welcome.

On March 7 the eight new members, who recently joined the Woman's Missionary Auxiliary, will entertain the next meeting in the chapel. A very pleasant time is anticipated socially, as they have planned to invite many who do not belong and will give an entertainment in the evening.

AT MUSIC HALL

"The Holy City" Presented On Friday Evening

"The Holy City," now in its second season of success, was presented at Music Hall on Friday evening before a fairly well filled house.

The play is one of appealing merit, and deals, as its name implies, with scenes in the Christian Mecca. The story is that of Salome's dance for the head of John the Baptist, and is of a strongly emotional character. Many famous Bible scenes are shown, and the cast is a most complete one.

The especially worthy of mention are Marie De Esen, who takes the part of Salome, and Richard Chapman, Tom H. Mosely, Frederick Siebek, William R. Connelley, Harrison Taylor, Harry I. Arnold and Walter Sherwin.

GIFT OF \$1,000 TO BOWDOIN

Dr. Fred H. Garish of Portland has presented \$1,000 to Bowdoin College for the Henry L. Chapman professorship.

PROBATE COURT

The following business was transacted at Tuesday's session of probate court in Exeter:

Wills Proved—Of George W. Rundlett, Portsmouth, Anna W. Vaughan, executrix, with George S. Vaughan as her agent; Nellie F. Pierce, Portsmouth, Joseph Boylston, Edward Allen Pierce, executors; Dudley E. Felch, Seabrook, Fred L. Weare, executor; Philip E. Woods, Portsmouth, Lizzie M. Grover, executrix, with William E. Marvin as her agent; Clarinda Dargin, Newmarket, (waiting bonds).

Will Filed—Of Josiah R. Smith, Brentwood.

Administration Granted—In estates of Andrew P. Sorson, Portsmouth, Temperance A. Sorson, administratrix; Clifton R. Batchelder, Nottingham, Clara A. Batchelder, administratrix; Emma J. Norton, Portsmouth, Nellie M. Norton, administratrix; John Lund, Londonderry, Robert J. Lund, administrator.

Accounts Settled—In estates of John D. Ordway, Hamstead; Lydia W. Hunt, Sandown; Simon Peaslee, Plaistow; Ida M. Babbitt, Auburn; Lucy A. Shaw, Kensington; Abigail D. Fullerton, Raymond; Mark Carr, Chester; Alfred S. Wentworth, Portsmouth; Simon Peaslee, Plaistow.

Accounts Filed—In estate of Almiria S. Towle, Hampton Falls; Nellie L. Batchelder, et al., North Hampton; Anna M. Kruser, Exeter.

Inventories Approved—In estates of Charles H. Smith, Newmarket; John G. Brown, Hampton; Emily A. Trafion, Portsmouth; Ida M. Babbitt, Auburn; Anna E. Edwards, Chester; Alfred S. Trafion, Portsmouth; Emmons B. Towle, Hampton Falls; Alexander H. Reed, Derry; Theresa R. Batchelder, Boston; David H. Booth, Exeter.

Receipts Filed—In estates of Joseph Bailey, Salem; Betsy M. Stevens, Nottingham; Helen A. Rankin, Exeter; Ruth M. Taylor, Salem; Daniel Taylor, Salem; Lorenzo G. Prescott, Exeter; Mary A. Ballou, Auburn; Herbert B. Berde, Fremont; Lydia W. Hunt, Sandown; Lucy A. Shaw, Kensington.

Licenses Granted—To sell real property, estates of Theresa R. Batchelder, Portsmouth; Ivan T. Purinton, Exeter; personal property, estates of Mary J. Lindsay, Portsmouth; Alexander H. Reed, Derry.

Licenses Returned and Accepted—For sale of real property, estates of Almon P. Smith, Newmarket; Tristram A. Fowler, Seabrook; Anna M. Kruger, Exeter; Melvin B. Moore, Raymond, filed.

Notice Filed—By commissioners, estates of Charles A. Shepard, Raymond; Tristram A. Fowler, Seabrook; Joseph M. Hamblet, Londonderry; John T. Burger, Derry.

Commissioner Appointed—Irving T. George, in estate of Almon P. Smith, Newmarket.

Agent Appointed—Hazel F. Hobbs, Hampton, estate of Wesley M. Marston, Greenland.

Appraisers Appointed—In estates of John A. Morrison, Raymond; Hannah S. Diamond, Danville; David Philbrick, Rye.

Guardians Appointed—Lewis Morrison over John A. Morrison, Raymond, by consent; Ida E. Broad over Helen P. Sheldon, Portsmouth.

Filed—Petition for allowance, estate of Ida M. Babbitt, Auburn.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY

Take LAXATIVE BROMO QUININE. It cures colds, cures the mucus in the throat, and cures the mucus in the lungs. It cures the mucus in the stomach, and cures the mucus in the bowels. It cures the mucus in the bladder, and cures the mucus in the kidneys. It cures the mucus in the liver, and cures the mucus in the gall bladder. It cures the mucus in the pancreas, and cures the mucus in the spleen. It cures the mucus in the lungs, and cures the mucus in the heart. It cures the mucus in the brain, and cures the mucus in the nerves. It cures the mucus in the muscles, and cures the mucus in the bones. It cures the mucus in the skin, and cures the mucus in the hair. It cures the mucus in the nails, and cures the mucus in the teeth. It cures the mucus in the eyes, and cures the mucus in the ears. It cures the mucus in the nose, and cures the mucus in the mouth. It cures the mucus in the throat, and cures the mucus in the lungs. 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WINDOW-BOX GARDENING.

Shallow Boxes the Best and Do Not Plant Seeds Too Deeply—This Is the Common Mistake.

In an article on window box gardening an authority states:

Remember that there are three principal reasons for failure in seed starting: Too deep planting, too shallow planting, or the seeds are left too loosely in the soil.

More seeds fail to germinate because they are too deeply planted than for any other reason. When the seeds are covered over with an unnecessary depth of soil heat and air are shut out and moisture without heat and air will cause the seeds to decay. If planted too shallow the sun and air will soon dry out the seeds. It is necessary to firm the soil over the seeds after planting, to give them close contact with fine soil when the tiny rootlets start.

Shallow wooden boxes are often recommended for seed planting in the window garden. Even better than these, if they can be secured, are tin pans of from two to four inches deep, to hold sufficient drainage material and enough soil to provide good root growth. They are light for handling and may be easily watered from the bottom—a necessary feature for many seedlings.

The same soil and drainage should be provided for the transplanting as that used in the seed pan.

Many fine seeds may be more quickly started if a piece of window glass is set over the seed pan. When removed to the sunny window the glass should be kept tilted to insure good ventilation.

The soil should be kept always moist, but never wet. A wet soil and poor ventilation are causes of many failures with seeds, as the tiny plants rot or damp off under such conditions.

Seedlings may be easily transplanted when they have from two to four leaves; they should never be allowed to become crowded in the seed pan, as it causes a spindling growth.—Brooklyn Eagle.

FOR CONSTIPATION.

Number of Preparations Housewife Can Put Up at Home—Olive Oil Recommended.

Steep two tablespoonfuls of senna leaves in one pint of boiling water, keeping very hot, but not boiling, for two hours. Strain, and put into the water two dozen figs or large prunes; cover the vessel and simmer slowly until no water remains, taking care not to scorch or burn. Put into a jar, and use as required. The senna leaves are a very common commodity to be had at any drug store, and not at all expensive—five cents' worth being quite a handful.

No. 2.—One pound of seeded (not seedless) raisins; one pound of figs; five cents' worth each of senna leaves and caraway seeds; pint (or enough to moisten) of sorghum molasses. Pour hot water over the senna leaves and immediately pour it off; throw this water away. Chop the senna leaves, raisins and figs together and mix with the other ingredients. Put into a fruit jar or wide-mouthed bottle, as it does not need to be air tight. Half this quantity will make a good lot. Dose, teaspoonful, more or less, as needed, every night for a time, then every other night as long as needed.

No. 3.—Teaspoonful of best olive oil, half an hour before breakfast, and another teaspoonful half an hour after supper. The oil is a food as well as a laxative, and acts on the liver; it is eaten on salads, and can be used indefinitely, as it is harmless and nourishing. It can be had at the drug store by the full pint quite as cheaply as at the grocery store in so-called pint bottles.

No. 4.—Senna leaves five cents' worth; chop them together very finely, put in a fruit jar, and every day eat as much as half a fig.—The Commoner.

Smocking.

Smocked waists are very effective for older girls and even mature women. The stitches are not difficult to learn, and clever needlewomen may ornament their own blouses with little effort. A London house, famous for its artistic creations, has branch houses in at least two American cities, one being, of course, New York. This house makes a specialty of smocked gowns and waists for grown-ups as well as children. In the soft crepes, shantung and silk muslins affected by the firm, these waists are unique in their simple beauty and refinement. Smocking is always good in children's gowns. For tiny girls, the prettiest little gowns imaginable are made in perfectly simple models. The smocking occurs in the yoke and cuffs of the slips, which are straight little garments something like those worn by the Kate Greenaway picture book children. Very simple and inexpensive materials are used for these gowns, gingham, coarse linens, pongees and China silks being best adapted.

Apple Custard.

One pint of stewed apples, quarter pound butter, one-half pint cream, three eggs, beaten light, sugar and grated nutmeg to taste. Mix the ingredients and bake in a puff paste in a moderate oven.

Molasses Cake.

One cup molasses, one teaspoon ginger, one cup hot water, one teaspoon salt, three cups flour, one teaspoon soda dissolved in hot water, two table-spoons melted butter.

MARSHMALLOW CAKE.

Recipe Made Use Of When It Was Desired to Carry Out Scheme of Bridal White.

The recipe is one I discovered when arranging an elaborate reception for a young bride, wherein decorations and refreshments were to carry out as completely as possible the idea of bridal white. It is for the best marsh-mallow cake anybody ever ate. Take 1½ cups fine sugar, ½ cup butter, ½ cup sweet milk, 1½ cups flour, ½ cup corn starch, whites of six eggs, 1 spoon baking powder. This I mix as for any nice white cake, the butter, flour and corn starch mixed smoothly together, with the milk added to aid in the process, and the whites of the eggs very stiffly beaten last. Then I get it into the pans just as quickly as possible, for I have found that a white cake batter does not keep well to wait for the baking of it one pan at a time.

The filling is delicious, and is made thus: I take two heaping table-spoons granulated gelatine and dissolve it in 8 table-spoons boiling water; then I add 1 lb. confectioners' sugar, and beat smoothly until too stiff to manage, when I mold it (over ice in summer) in the same pans in which I baked the layers, and put them all together when cold. If the weather is auspicious the filling is thick, and the delicate flavor of vanilla which I use makes it taste like real marshmallows. I have made many variations upon this filling. Nothing is nicer for a walnut cake than this, made rich with chopped nuts. Sometimes I put in some spices, and some raisins and citron chopped in my little mill and add just enough brandy to give it flavor, when we call it tutti frutti filling, and sometimes flavored with rose, and made thick with chopped almonds it masquerades as almond filling.—Orange Judd Farmer.

WHEN FORMING A HABIT.

What the Psychologist Tells Us Concerning the Time to Begin Reforms and the Way.

Because we have not hitherto had the best possible habits is no reason why we should not begin to form them in 1928. Prof. James, who has made a profound study of habit, has furnished us with one or two excellent maxims on the subject. First, he tells us that it is indispensable to begin with "as strong and as decided an initiative as possible. Accumulate all the possible circumstances which shall reinforce the right motive. Put yourself assiduously in conditions that encourage the new way and make engagements compatible with the old; in short, envelope your resolution with every aid you know. Never suffer an exception to occur until the new habit is securely rooted in your life. Each lapse is like the letting fall of a ball of string which one is carefully winding up; a single slip undoes more than a great many turns will wind again. Let the expression of your habit be the least thing in the world, speaking gently to one's grandmother, or giving up one's seat in a car if nothing more heroic offers. But let it not fail to take place."—Margaret E. Sangster, in Woman's Home Companion.

FOR THE HOUSEWIFE.

To remove grease from a papered wall dip a piece of flannel in spirits of wine, gently rub the soiled part over once or twice and the grease will disappear.

There is no better way of dusting carved furniture than with a painter's brush. This will penetrate all the little crannies which would not be touched by the ordinary dusting brush.

In wall coverings for the kitchen and bathroom paper with an oil finish is now preferred to the familiar varnish. It looks better and withstands the effect of moisture just as well.

To prevent damage by mice keep lumps of camphor in drawers and trunks where clothes are stored, and sprinkle cayenne pepper on shelves of cupboards, etc., where food of any kind is kept.

The difficulty of removing old putty from a window sash is easily overcome. Heat an iron rod—a soldering iron for preference—and pass it slowly over the putty, which will thus be rendered soft, when it may easily be removed.

To remove the marks on a mahogany table caused by hot plates, etc., try the effect of rubbing them with a cloth dipped in paraffin, and then with a clean, dry cloth. The marks may not disappear all at once, but a few minutes spent in rubbing every day will soon get rid of them.

It is often possible to restore the color of faded plush by rubbing it carefully with chloroform. Do not use the chloroform lavishly, for it is dangerous, but just moisten a bit of sponge with it and rub it briskly over the plush. This work should be done out of doors or by an open window.—Chicago Daily News.

Tapioca Consonme.

Boil three tablespoonfuls of minced onion and two tablespoonfuls of minced celery together for an hour and a half; then strain the water and add to it five tablespoonfuls of pearl tapioca, and cook for another hour; then pour in one quart of milk, a dessert-spoonful of salt and a generous sprinkling of pepper. Heat three spoonfuls of butter with two of flour, and stir into the soup. Allow it to cook for 20 minutes, then serve.

Rose-Hued Necklaces.

Necklaces of rose quartz and pink Jasper are very lovely for young girls who can wear rosy hues so close to their fresh faces.

THE CARE OF THE EYES.

People That Use Eyes on Close Work Should Take Frequent Eye-Rests—About Lighting.

Whatever promotes general hygiene is beneficial to the eyes. One should avoid reading while lying down and when exhausted, and sudden changes from the dark to brilliant light. Unspaced type is injurious. Reading on the cars is bad for the eyes, by reason of the oscillating movements requiring the paper to be held too near, causing overwork of the muscles of accommodation. One should carry the head erect and avoid tight neckwear, which causes passive congestion of the head and eyes. Fox advises bathing the eyes twice daily with cold water up to 40 years; and after 40 with water as hot as possible followed by the cold. The first symptoms of failing sight are hypersecretion of tears, burning of eyelids, loss of eyelashes and congestion of the mucosa.

Special care of the vision should be exercised by bookkeepers, typewriters, printers, proofreaders, etchers and engravers. All those engaged in near work should take short intervals of eye rest. Fox suggests a thin piece of tin sheeting, colored green, blue or black, or a neutral-tinted blotting pad, to be placed under the glazed page while adding up accounts. A shade over the eyes to protect them from the direct rays of light is very useful. Neutral (arundel) tinted glasses may be used by persons working under high pressure. If possible, the light should come over the left shoulder, and cross-lights are to be avoided. The pure white light of the Welsbach burner and electric bulbs lacks diffusive power, and is not good for constant work. A pink or arundel shade should be used around the base. Reflectors cause eyestrain. Incandescent burners are generally not removed often enough. Blank walls strain the eyes; green disks on the wall and pastoral scenery give relief.

In the first six months of life we should guard the eyesight most carefully from the direct rays of the sun and from clouds of dust. During infancy and early childhood the predominating refractive anomalies are hypermetropia and astigmatism, alone or combined. In the early school years many of these cases pass from the hypermetropic into the myopic defeat "through the turnstile of astigmatism." To prevent the amblyopia ex anopsia in a squinting eye, proper glasses should be fitted as soon as the child begins to read.—Health.

FROSTING WITHOUT EGGS.

Delicious Caramel Serves as Base for Variety of Icings and a Good Gelatine Frosting.

Caramel Icing.—This is delicious. Mix 1 cupful white and 1 cupful dark brown sugar; cover well with water, and boil until it candies when tried in cold water. Then add 2 table-spoonfuls thick cream and 1 heaping teaspoonful butter. Beat thoroughly in a cool place until the mixture is cool enough to spread. Just before spreading, flavor with vanilla. This caramel may be made into a variety of icings; grating in maple sugar just before beating will give a nice maple frosting, or by adding sweet chocolate grated, you have a fine chocolate filling.

Gelatine Frosting.—This is attractive. Dissolve 1 tablespoonful gelatine in 2 table-spoonfuls hot water; mix in powdered sugar until the mixture is stiff; spread on the cake, and smooth with a knife dipped in hot water.—Ohio Farmer.

Tomato Fritters.

To a pint of canned or stewed tomatoes add a few sprigs of celery, a slice of onion, two cloves and six pepper-corns; cook ten minutes, then rub through a sieve. Melt a fourth of a cup of butter, add a fourth of a cup of flour, gradually the tomatoes, stirring constantly and seasoning of salt, pepper and sugar as needed. Cook the mixture until quite thick, then remove from the fire and add an egg slightly beaten. Pour into a buttered shallow tin and cool. Turn onto a board dusted generously with cracker crumbs and cut into small squares or strips. Roll each piece in crumbs, then in egg, and again in crumbs. Fry in deep fat. Serve as a relish with egg, or as a garnish with real or lamb chops.

Sand Tarts.

Beat separately the yolks and whites of four eggs, then fold together and add one cup of butter, one and one-half cupfuls of sugar, two table-spoonfuls of water, one-half teaspoonful of baking powder, mix in flour sufficient to make stiff enough to roll. Roll out thin, cut in shapes, sprinkle with sugar and cinnamon and bake in a moderate oven.

Stewed Figs.

Wash whole dried figs very thoroughly. Drain, cover with boiling water and let cook in a covered dish until the skin is tender. Near the end of cooking remove the cover, add a few table-spoonfuls of sugar and let cook until the liquid becomes a sirup. Serve cold with whipped cream.

Cheerful Good Teller

Justin Gaged—Good evening, Freddy. Do you know who I am?

Freddy (aged 7).—Yes; mamma said you were sister Clara's last hope.—Famille Journal.

To Clean Bathtub.

Clean your bathtub with a paste of powdered pumice stone and kerosene. Leave it on for some hours and wash with soda and water.

SAUNTERINGS IN HAVANA.

Tourists Meets Many Objects of Interest in the Capital.

While the ears and eyes of the tourist in Havana are filled with the din from day to day, and far into the night, of the major notes of the city's strenuous life, says the Cuba Review, the strident gongs on thousands of carriages, the equally noisy gongs of the trolley cars, the masses of color and the strange scenes all about him, the minor notes of the teeming life begin after a few days to make themselves heard, and these have an equal attraction and charm. The street vendors of Havana and their often melodious cries and occasionally the reverse as, for instance, the rasping cry of the peanut vendor when a concert is on at Central Park of the Malcon, are an interesting to the average globe-trotter to whom Havana is but a brief stopping place on his rounds, as to the more serious observer, to whom everything in a new land appeals as worthy of attention.

The street sellers have their hours and their ways and each appears at his appointed time. A seller of sweets at dawn and a seller of mangoes after sunset are alike inconceivable. The seller of balloons sounds a small metal pitch pipe, such as musicians use, while the scissors grinder trundles his wheel and gives out a small plaintive air from a set of reeds. Frequently the performer embellishes the scale with fugitive grace notes, according to his talents and taste, and the plain scale becomes quite a musical composition.

These two do not intrude upon one another's methods. The balloon seller and other balloon sellers will use a pitch pipe, while the scissors grinders will use the reeds, and so with the others. The sellers of fruits, of shoes, of bread, of flowers of notions and countless other small needs of the persons have their individual mannerisms and cries and very quaint they are, too. The tourist will naturally search out specimens for himself, and as there is no dearth of good material he will make discoveries at any hour of the day in frequented as well as most unfrequented streets.

Some of the more prosperous of this street tribe own cars, hauled by diminutive donkeys or own ponies, on which they pack their wares. You will even come across even more diminutive outfits, in which a goat is the motive power, and very often the goat will be compared with bells and plumes, a imitation of the American horses attached to the merchandise drays, which are ornamented with great colored plumes and bells and brass-studded harness. For the tourists' needs and desires the great stores on Obispo, O'Reilly, San Rafael and other thoroughfares in Havana will be found sufficient for all demands. Obispo is an ideal street. Asphalt roadway, wide concrete sidewalk, overhead awning that stretch from house-top to house-top, which make a delicious shade and coolness in the heat of the day, and stores where the finest of French and Spanish and American products are on exhibition; fans, jewelry, bric-a-brac, silks, lace are here in the greatest abundance of the richest and most ornate workmanship and at moderate prices. The visitor will not soon weary of these most attractive thoroughfares.

Confessions of a Promoter.

Recognizing my inability to cope with the sharks who dominate the financial districts of London, I returned to the "States," where for three years I pursued a precarious career. Discouraged by the dull time in New York I made my way into New England with a view to interesting the populace in some "hot-air" projects which I had in mind. It was during this trip that I did the nearest thing that I was ever guilty of. However, my ignorance of the laws of the States was partially to blame, the statutes providing that each and every shareholder of a company shall be responsible for the debts of the same. We were engaged in a pseudo-manufacturing project and for the sake of appearances had rented a disused plant in a small town. Our plan was to sell stock in the vicinity, urging that this company was more or less co-operative and that the buyers of shares would be given less preference over all others in the matter of employment and advancement. We planned quite a number of shares, all among the working people of the town.

In the course of time we succeeded in obtaining from various towns goods on credit, ostensibly to be used in manufacturing. These were surreptitiously shipped away and sold for what they would bring, pocketing the proceeds. Finding that we were in need of a truck with which to transport our goods to the railway station, I went to a wagon-builder of the town and made arrangements with him to build one for us on credit. He was a good-natured old gentleman who had accumulated a competency in his business and looked forward to retirement in the near future. As the date at which I was to pay him for the truck approached I found that I was short of cash, and going to him I offered a generous amount of our stock in settlement of his bill. He demurred at first but finally consented. Within ten days our business collapsed and we were compelled to flee the State. When the news of the failure got abroad our creditors pounced upon us from all quarters. Finding nothing with which to satisfy their demands, they turned to the stockholders for satisfaction. They found to be poor and unavailable for their purpose, all but one—the carriage builder. They began proceedings against him and "cleaned him out" of everything he had. Within a year he died of a broken heart. I assure you this incident has caused me more remorse than all the others of my misdirected career.—Public Opinion.

Where Everybody Speaks.

A St. Petersburg correspondent writes: "But, after all, the thing which sets the strike in motion is speech. In Russia, perhaps more than in other countries, we see the power of the creative word. A strain of peculiar idealism runs through all Russian literature, and has led us always to hope that when Russia's hour came she would advance on finer and higher lines than the more material and practical people of Europe. The hour has come, and as far as one can judge from language, the hopes may be justified. After her centuries of suppression, Russia is reveling in a spiritual deluge of words. Meetings are held almost every night. Entrance is by ticket, but still the crowds fight at the door to hear first principles. Without any practice or tradition in speaking, it is suddenly discovered that Russia is a nation of orators.

"I was present at an enormous meeting to protest against the atrocious persecution of the Jews by the police and the reactionary 'black bands.' That huge empty shed called 'The Town of Salt' was crammed with an intensely excited audience, only few of whom were Jews. Speaker after speaker rose and not one failed for a moment. In some cases, even without understanding a quarter of what was said, one could tell how true an orator the man was from the breathlessness of the hearers, from that feeling of diffused unity in the crowd, and from the deep gasp of applause which greeted the end.

"It is the same in the workmen's meetings of the strikes committee, at which I was again present one night. One common workman after another got up and made his point without waffle or shyness or hesitating—no harking back and beating for words. And all the speeches are on that high level of thought. 'What do I know,' said a workman quietly to me—'what do I know but the street, the factory and the prison? But I will die in prison for the movement.' No wonder he spoke well."

Coolie Labor on the Rand.

There are 45,000 Chinese coolies employed in the gold mines of the Rand, in South Africa. For more than a year and a half a fleet of steamships has been engaged in carrying these laborers from various Chinese ports to Durban, where they are tagged and shipped in guarded trains to Johannesburg. There they live in stockaded camps, under a kind of imprisonment, which provokes occasional riots and other troubles. However, Lord Selborne, British high commissioner for South Africa, in a recently published government blue book, describes the coolies as happy and amicable toward the rest of mankind. "There have been riots, thefts and murders," he says, "but, considered in proportion to the number of Chinese imported, I doubt whether a less amount of crime could have arisen from an aggregation of 45,000 men of any other nationality under the sun." The liberal newspapers of England tell a very different story. They represent that a reign of terror has been produced by the criminal acts of escaped coolies who roam the country in large numbers. They also insist that the importation of Chinamen is an outrage against free white labor.

On this point Lord Selborne says: that the labor in the mines now performed by whites, Kaffirs being necessary for the work if coolies are not to be had. For every 10,000 coolies employed he thinks about 1,000 white men are supplied with labor such as they will consent to do the work of the white men being dependent upon the work of the coolies. Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman in his address last Thursday evening in London announced that the new liberal government would suspend the importation of coolies until a Transvaal parliament should decide whether or not more importations of this sort are desirable. Lord Selborne reports that it costs about \$55 to import each coolie to the Transvaal and that it will cost about \$30 to send each of them home again to China on the expiration of their three-year contracts.

That coolie labor is highly valued and that the miners of the Rand want many more Chinamen to work for them is proved by the heavy drop in mining shares that followed the speech of the British premier. The organ of the mine-owners, South Africa, asks in its issue of Dec. 9: "What would be the immediate effect of any hostile intervention on the part of the new ministers?" It answers its own question thus: "The mining industry would be absolutely dislocated and practically ruined."

Peculiar Funeral Customs.

Swiss funeral customs are most peculiar. At the death of a person the family inserts a black-edged announcement in the papers asking for sympathy, and stating that "the mourning urn" will be exhibited within certain hours on a special day. In front of the house where the person died there is placed a little black table, covered with a black cloth, on which stands a black jar. Into this the friends and acquaintances of the family drop small black-bordered visiting cards, sometimes with a few words of sympathy on them. The urn is put on the table on the day of the funeral. Only men go over to the churchyard, and they generally follow the hearse on foot.

The Groom's Smack.

"Oh, yes, George always comes home at the lunch hour," said the young bride to some of her girl friends. "Doesn't have time to eat much, I suppose," said one of the girls. "Oh, no, he only takes a smack and runs," said the innocent bride. And then they all laughed.—Youkers Statesman.

REMEDY FOR DEGENERACY.

Lecturer Declares: Man Should Live a Hundred and Fifty Years.

The causes of human degeneracy, disease and premature death were discussed by Dr. Lyman B. Sperry of Oberlin, says the Washington Star. That people can live to be 150 years old, by proper care, was the opinion expressed by the speaker. He has been a medical practitioner for many years, and has studied the matters whereof he speaks. He presented his conclusions in his speech suggesting not only the cause for disease and premature death, but also the remedy.

At the introduction of his speech Dr. Sperry gave a snapshot view of the race, taking up its condition at present and its environment. Twenty percent of the babies born, he said, die within one year; only one-half grow up to years of maturity. The average length of life in the best countries is less than forty years; people are called old at 70 and very old at 80, and a marvel at 100. It is in humanity, he said, for individuals to live to be 150 years old, healthfully, happily and efficiently.

Men are apt to blame natural conditions, he pointed out—the climate, malaria, etc.—for their diseases and premature death. But if people would live as they should those conditions would scarcely be recognized.

The chief causes for diseases, race degeneracy and premature death, he classed under seven main heads—first, war; second, narcotics; third, excess; fourth, mal-nutrition; fifth, mal-respiration; sixth, overwork or excessive wear and tear, and seventh, worry or mental friction. He took up each of these various causes in detail and showed how the Americans were either gluttonous or starving, each one of these various ways. In the case of war he showed that, even when the country is not involved in war, the men are taken into the army at their period of greatest development, become disoriented, and learn that which hinders future progress.

"In proportion to his salary a man can buy more food in the United States than in any other country of the globe," Dr. Sperry asserted, in talking of mal-nutrition. "Although food products here are high, we live in a land of plenty and our wages are high. In other countries, especially European and Asiatic, the wages are extremely low and the vast hordes of population must be fed from relatively smaller territory."

The cure for the conditions thus enumerated, he said, was the removal of the causes. In the case of war, arbitration of international disputes would aid materially. In most cases, education and the stimulation such as given by the Y. M. C. A. against these abuses will help much to remove these causes of race degeneracy.

How to Manage Husbands.

Most quaint is some of the advice to women contained in an old book published in 1737. The volume describes itself as "an infallible Guide to the Fair Sex, containing Rules, Directions, and Observations for their Conduct and Behaviour through all Ages and Circumstances of life; as Virgins, Wives, or Widows, with Directions how to obtain all suitable to the Sex." If the lady's husband was choleric she was told how to secure her own way by dexterously "yielding everything till he begins to cool, and then by slow degrees she may rise and gain upon the man" or "when other Remedies are too weak, a little Flattery may be admitted, which, by being necessary, will cease to be criminal. 'With a covetous husband, pride, ambition, vanity, anger, kindness, or even a dose of wine, may be expected 'to open or enlarge his narrow Mind.' 'The wife's business must be to watch for critical moments, and not let one of them slip without taking advantage of it.' And a wife may be said 'to want skill if by these means she is not able to secure herself in Good Measure against the inconvenience this scurvy Quality in her husband might bring upon her.' All the frailties of poor, erring husbands are here set forth, singly, in plain, unmistakable language, neatly docketed, each with the recipe for cure appended thereto.

There are other interesting passages in the same book. Of spinsters the author says: "An old maid is now thought such a curse as no poetic fury can exceed, looked on as the most calamitous creature in nature. Modesty and Obedience, though necessary to all, are yet in a more eminent degree required here. Their Look, their Speech, their whole Behaviour should own a humble distrust of themselves." Concerning amusements this: "The reading of Romances seems now to be thought the peculiar and only Study of young Ladies. It must be confessed their Youth may a little adapt it to them when they were children, and we wish they were always in their event as harmless."

Another vanity: "There is also another great devourer of Time—we mean Dressing. Sure 'tis allowable upon a sober account that those who design Marriage should give themselves the advantage of decent Ornaments, and not by the negligent Rudeness of their Dress betray Nature, and render themselves less amiable than she has made them. But all this being granted, 'twill by no means justify that excessive Curiosity and Solitude, that Expense of Time and Money, too, which is more used."

Double tracking the Siberian Railway will certainly not take place for a year or two. As there are neither rails nor other material nor workmen along the lines, the difficulty is great. Moreover, the whole of the appropriation for the purposes has been spent.

GREENLAND NEWS

Record For Early Cucumbers Broken By Tea Days This Year

Greenland, March 2.

The funeral services of Herbert K. Sheldon were held at Portsmouth on Sunday, conducted by Rev. C. LeV. Brine, of Christ Church. He was the last surviving child of Mr. and Mrs. Kirtledge Sheldon, the latter formerly Miss Ellen B. Holmes, of this town. He leaves one daughter, Miss Helen Sheldon, a student at Portsmouth High School, Interment at Newington.

Ex-Gov. John L. Bates and Mrs. Bates, of Boston, were here last Friday for the afternoon, the guests of Edward G. Clough.

Miss Abbie Chapman went to Suncook yesterday to visit her aunt, Mrs. Bartlett.

The Christian Endeavor prayer meeting until further notice will be held on Monday evening instead of Tuesday, the change being made for the accommodation of the Mission Study Class.

A letter from Miss Annie E. Huntress, written at Mt. Clemens, Mich., last Friday after two weeks' treatment for articular rheumatism does not indicate any decided or very hopeful change in her condition as yet. She is suffering also from nervous exhaustion, often a serious accompaniment of rheumatism, or rather, certain forms of it. Some patients after three weeks' treatment are able to leave apparently restored. Board can be obtained for \$7 a week, baths fifty cents each, attendant twenty-five cents besides physician's fee. She will remain there a few weeks longer awaiting results.

The first shipment of cucumbers from the greenhouses were made this year, ten days earlier than previously, bringing in the market \$30 a box containing on an average ninety-six. This week the yield will be several hundred with prices ranging from \$18 to \$25.

Next Monday evening the Standard Bearers will meet at the town hall with Miss Alice Godfrey as hostess. The program is as follows: "Our Next Door Neighbors, the Mexicans," Miss Sarah L. Mann; Mexican Festival, "Las Posadas," by members of the company; Standard Bearers' social.

WITHOUT FOUNDATION.

Story Circulated That "Jack, The Slasher" Had Reached Dover

It has been reported here that "Jack the slasher" had reached this city and that he had robbed two little girls of some of their curls. The story has been circulated quite freely among the school children of the city and some of the little girls are very much frightened over the matter. The story is no doubt without foundation as no case of unwilling hair cutting has as yet been reported to the police station. Some of the school children are so frightened over the matter that they are afraid to go to school alone, and when going if they meet a stranger they are pretty certain to give him all of the sidewalk.—Dover Democrat.

TEACHERS MEET AT WEST DERRY.

The state institute of teachers was held on Friday in the Baptist Church at West Derry. The exercises were in charge of Hon. Henry C. Morrison, state superintendent of public instruction, formerly of this city, who spoke on "Expressional Language in the Public Schools." He also, with Miss Caroline E. Wing, principal of the Manchester Training School, answered the problems of the question box. In the evening, Mr. Morrison delivered an address on "The Home and the School."

DEPOSITIONS TAKEN.

Depositions were taken here on Friday in the case of William H. Cornack of Malden, Mass., against the Portsmouth, Dover and York street railway, a suit for damages.

THOMAS E. CALL & SON

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SATURDAY, MARCH 3, 1906.

EMPLOYMENT AT NAVY YARDS

Naval officers are rapidly coming to the opinion that ships built in government yards are better than those built by contractors. Contract work is not entirely satisfactory, at any time, the naval works experts say, and has not infrequently entirely failed to satisfy.

The building of a warship takes a long time. After work is fairly under way, new ideas in naval construction may make changes in plans advisable and even necessary. Where contracts are let to private companies it is not always easy to make such changes. It can certainly never be done so readily as in the government's own navy yards, where all work is done by government employees, under the supervision of government experts.

In addition, the building of warships at the navy yards would make possible the constant employment of large forces of skilled workmen, such workmen as the navy department needs. Secretary Bonaparte says that the frequent necessity for the discharge of navy yard employees works detriment to the naval stations and may at any time assume the proportions of a national calamity. It will in course of time become impossible to secure good workmen when they are needed if the men are always in danger of discharge through no fault of their own.

Certainly, if the government cannot afford to give its men permanent, or reasonably permanent, employment, it is hard to understand how any private manufactory can do so. It should not be necessary for the wealthiest nation in the world to be forced to discharge for lack of money with which to pay them the men whose services it may badly need within a few months.

It has been said that the government can always get all the men it wants, but it cannot. Many times, it has been impossible to secure a sufficient number of capable men to complete work at navy yards within the time required. Naval work has repeatedly been delayed by the impossibility of securing men to do it when the department wanted it done.

Such conditions would never be known if government employment was not so uncertain. Few first class workmen care to take navy yard positions under conditions which make their summary discharge without reason not only possible but probable. We say without reason, because the government should always have work at its navy yards for large numbers of good mechanics and money with which to pay them.

BIRDS' EYE VIEWS

Incubating time at hand; Temper's lost—and matches. Many a man makes hard-baked eggs of intended matches.

It would be easy to suggest the proper punishment for the man who

spits on the car floor. Can you think what it is?

Already the weather predictor is crying "Look out for March!"

There will be more eclipses this year than the almanacs tell about.

As long as the House continues to get good grub for itself, will it continue to disregard the plea of the people for pure food?

Is "graveyard insurance," which was so notorious almost everywhere a few years ago, to be resurrected?

Judge Emmons claims that Boston's licensed liquor dealers are being systematically bled. There are many who will not doubt what Emmons says.

In Nashua the High School athletes have no room for the cigarette smoker. Pretty soon he and his notorious "white cigars" will have to get off the earth.

We are assured that the price of wool will be higher next year. In recalling the last Democratic regime, we understand more clearly than ever that prosperity is with us when wool and wheat are high.

"Forty-odd years ago Joe Wheeler was not liked in these parts. When our people came across his name in the dispatches, their eyes did not light up with kindness; quite the contrary. Today those old, passionate animosities are as a forgotten or but half remembered dream. Yanks and Johnny Rebs, we are all Americans. If the wishes of his countrymen here in the North had prevailed, Joe Wheeler would still be with us. The sympathy and affection that kept watch at his bedside were bounded only by the bounds of the undivided and indivisible republic. South and North, East and West, will be fellow mourners at his grave," says the Hartford Courant.

Is the first part of the above true? We think not. Seldom during the Civil War did either North or South refuse to accord due praise to a really gallant leader. A brave man, be he friend or foe, has always the respect of the sons of the Anglo-Saxon.

OUR EXCHANGES

On The Ferryboat

"Twas just an average little boy
 Of six or thereabouts;
 I left him full of picnic, and
 He left me full of doubts.

He ate bananas, sandwiches,
 Sweet pickles, cake and jam,
 Fried chicken and potato chips,
 Ice cream and tea and ham.

To these he added pink pop corn
 And quarts of lemonade;
 Of what, then, was his little tum
 So wonderfully made?

With bated breath I watched that child,
 Expecting him to burst,
 But presently, though still I gazed,
 I ceased to fear the worst.

For after endless candy from
 A green and sticky heap,
 That sated infant sighed and yawned,
 Then, smiling, fell asleep!

—Edna Kingsley Wallace in Woman's Home Companion for March.

Has Passed The Oiler Age

The new king of Denmark is no chicken. He will be sixty-three next June and is the father of eight children, the youngest of whom is sixteen years of age. His oldest son, Prince Christian, who is now the heir apparent, was born in 1870 and will be thirty-six years of age on the 26th of next September. Prince Christian is the father of two boys, the eldest of whom, Prince Christian

Way back in 1835 when "Old Hickory" was President
 Schenck's Mandrake Pills were first introduced. Since then, almost every family in the United States has used them, at some time, and they have steadily grown in public favor. They are now a household word all over this country.

SCHENCK'S MANDRAKE PILLS
 are the surest of all cures for Biliousness, Liver Complaint, Constipation, Indigestion, Sick Headache, Giddiness, Heartburn, Flatulency, Nausea, Jaundice, Malaria, etc.

They
 "Liven the Liver,"
 and bring health and good spirit.

Purely Vegetable,
 Absolutely Harmless.
 For Sale Everywhere.
 25 cents a box, or by mail.

DR. J. H. SCHENCK & SON,
 Philadelphia, Pa.

Frederick, was born in March, 1899.—Portland Argus.

Teachers, Cut This Out!

"I don't know," said a York man the other day who once taught school here many years ago, "what their methods of teaching are in the schools these days, but I was surprised not long ago, when talking to a youngster to find that he couldn't tell how many counties there were in the State of Maine, nor could he name them all without looking up the information in his geography. He was a bright boy, too, and I wondered. When I went to school, we learned the names of the sixteen counties to the tune of Yankee Doodle, and to this day I have never forgotten how the class sounded singing the useful little jingle. It went this way:

Sixteen counties in the state,
 Cumberland and Franklin,
 Piscataquis and Somerset,
 Aroostook, Androscoggin,
 Sagadahoe and Kennebec,
 Lincoln, Knox and Hancock,
 Waldo, Washington and York,
 Oxford and Penobscot.

—York Transcript.

Women Who Work For Wages

"No one will marry you, my dears!" says the alarmist to the young women of business. If they are young enough, they answer, in their hearts, "Nonsense!"—whatever their lips may say; as they grow older, the inner reputation may become tempered with a faint doubt. It is certainly true that the modern man of the educated world marries less early and often than did his grandfather, and any grandmother can give you the reason. But, in spite of the increased cost of living, in spite of the turn given by sport to energies that once knew no outlet but love-making, and in spite of the comforts of clubs and bachelor apartments, still many men do marry. I wish I could say that the modern preference is clearly for the alert, self helpful woman of affairs, the girl who has mastered a profession or the one whose trained mind can put through a real estate transfer or a deal in May wheat; in time I believe that this may be true; but, as yet, a limited personal experience says otherwise. We have traveled a long way since the odious Dr. Maginn made his sneering comment, "We like to hear a few words of sense from a woman as we do from a parrot, because they are so unexpected"; but the level head is still outwitted by the curly head, whether we like the admission or not. Statistics may prove the contrary; but it has seemed to me that the women who work and who are thrown with men in daily practical contact are less apt to marry than those who meet men only by lamp and candle light. Vanit suggests that this is the woman's choice, but I do not believe it. I believe that nearly all single women past thirty, no matter how brilliantly successful their lives may be, are secretly crying in the wilderness; they want love and children, and the want can not be stilled or satisfied with anything else.

To the frank this would seem like an argument against going to work, but there is an argument for it so vastly greater that it overwhelms this—which is, after all, only a general tendency and need not apply to the particular case. On the other side lies the splendid fact that the woman with a trade of her own does not need to marry. She may wait until love comes, with no anxious thought of "chances," no compromise with her heart or head; she may keep the door open for the best thing of all, instead of shutting it on a possible half best. If she misses altogether, she is not an economic hanger on, a maiden aunt to be passed about among relatives, but an independent factor in the world's processes. When hope goes, she still has dignity and a purpose; she still has her independent personal importance. Whatever the risk, the sum of the argument is all on the side of work.

—Juliet Wilbur Tompkins in Success.

For after endless candy from
 A green and sticky heap,
 That sated infant sighed and yawned,
 Then, smiling, fell asleep!

—Edna Kingsley Wallace in Woman's Home Companion for March.

The new king of Denmark is no chicken. He will be sixty-three next June and is the father of eight children, the youngest of whom is sixteen years of age. His oldest son, Prince Christian, who is now the heir apparent, was born in 1870 and will be thirty-six years of age on the 26th of next September. Prince Christian is the father of two boys, the eldest of whom, Prince Christian

Way back in 1835 when "Old Hickory" was President
 Schenck's Mandrake Pills were first introduced. Since then, almost every family in the United States has used them, at some time, and they have steadily grown in public favor. They are now a household word all over this country.

SCHENCK'S MANDRAKE PILLS
 are the surest of all cures for Biliousness, Liver Complaint, Constipation, Indigestion, Sick Headache, Giddiness, Heartburn, Flatulency, Nausea, Jaundice, Malaria, etc.

They
 "Liven the Liver,"
 and bring health and good spirit.

Purely Vegetable,
 Absolutely Harmless.
 For Sale Everywhere.
 25 cents a box, or by mail.

DR. J. H. SCHENCK & SON,
 Philadelphia, Pa.

Exeter—Henry B. Murphy, Manchester, to Stanislaw Mazurek, land on Wentworth street, \$1; Dennis Callahan, Portsmouth, to James McNamee, land and buildings on Front street, \$1.

Hampton—John H. Bartlett and William E. Marvin, Portsmouth, commissioners, to Joseph B. Brown, land, \$205.

North Hampton—George W. and

Harry A. Palmer, Hampton, to Gilman H. Moulton, woodland, \$110.

Northwood—Simon E. Berry to John Walker, Newmarket, land and buildings, \$1.

Portsmouth—Administrator of Lot M. Harmon et al., Canton, Mass., to Benjamin F. Webster, land and dwelling on Hanover streets, \$1; Charles S. Drown to Carrie R. Clark, premises at 1 Liberty street, \$1; Mary I. Simes to Albion S. Garland, Newington, land and buildings on Union street, \$1.

Stratham—Edmund F. Folsom, Brookline, Mass., to Mabel V. Mathers, Cambridge, Mass., lands and buildings in Stratham and Exeter, \$1.

DARTMOUTH NECROLOGY

New Volume for 1904-1905 Just issued at Hanover

Hanover, March 3.—The Dartmouth Necrology, just published, records the deaths from October, 1904, to October, 1905, of sixty-six graduates of the college, thirteen of the Medical School, one graduate of the Thayer School of Civil Engineering, and ten recipients of honorary degrees. Of these, the law is the greatest loser, nineteen members of the profession having died in the year. The remaining number includes twelve pastors, twelve business men, seven physicians, eight teachers, two authors, and six miscellaneous. The class of 1869 suffered the heaviest loss—four members.

In this Necrology are recorded the deaths of several of the oldest alumni. The man who held the distinction, until his death, of being the oldest living alumnus of the college, died in the year, Arthur Livermore, of the class of 1829, died at his home in Manchester, England, Oct. 4, 1905. Frederick Bartlett of Bristol, this state, also ranked among the oldest graduates of the college, having completed his course in 1835.

The constituency of the alumni is significant. Forty-three were born in New Hampshire, fourteen in Massachusetts, fifteen in Vermont, three in New York, and one each in South Carolina, Kentucky, Ohio, Iowa, Nova Scotia, Germany, England and Ireland. Twenty-three died in Massachusetts, twenty in New Hampshire, eight in New York, six in Vermont, six in California, three in Maine, three in North Carolina, two each in Texas, Colorado, Iowa and England, one each in Illinois, Georgia, Michigan, Connecticut, New Jersey, Tennessee, Kansas, Ohio, Wyoming, South Carolina, France and Mexico.

VERDICT FOR PLAINTIFF

In Suit of Toll Bridge Company Against George W. Paul

The term of superior court at Exeter came to an end on Friday. The case heard by Judge Wallace on the last day was that of the Newmarket and Stratham Bridge Company against George W. Paul of Newfields.

Mr. Paul was treasurer of the company, which controls a toll bridge between Newfields and Stratham, and the suit was for the recovery of money alleged to be in the defendant's possession. A verdict in favor of the plaintiff for \$768.44 was rendered. On Monday, Judge Wallace will begin the hearing of court cases in this city.

Eching, torturing skin eruptions, disfigure, annoy, drive one wild. Doan's Ointment brings quick relief and lasting cures. Fifty cents at any drug store.

If you will eat more

Uneda Biscuit

you can do more work, enabling you to earn more money, so that you can buy more

Uneda Biscuit

do more work and earn still more money.

5¢

NATIONAL BISCUIT COMPANY

Boston Tavern.

Handy to Theatres and is the Heart of the Business District.

Ordway Pl. & 347 Washington S

Portsmouth—Administrator of Lot M. Harmon et al., Canton, Mass., to Benjamin F. Webster, land and dwelling on Hanover streets, \$1; Charles S. Drown to Carrie R. Clark, premises at 1 Liberty street, \$1; Mary I. Simes to Albion S. Garland, Newington, land and buildings on Union street, \$1.

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WANT ADS.

SUCH AS FOR SALE, WANTED, TO LET, LOST FOUND, ETC.

One Cent a Word.

For Each Insertion.

3 LINES ONE WEEK

40 CENTS.

WANTED—Two men in each county to represent Hardware Department. Established House. Salary \$25.00 weekly. Expense money advanced. Address Hardware Dept., 15, The Columbia House, Chicago. mar.3,c,h,3t

WANTED—Good hustler to travel; good salary; expenses advanced; reliable house; traveling experience unnecessary; staple line; advancement; permanent for right party; references. Address Manager, 702 Star Bldg., Chicago. mar.3,c,h,3t

WANTED—Luminous nameplates, numbers; readable darkest nights; easily sold, profits large; samples free. Wright Supply Co., Englewood, Ill. mar.3,c,h,3t

GOOD pay for earnest workers everywhere distributing circulars, samples and advertising matter. No canvassing. Cooperative Advertising Co., New York. mar.3,c,h,3t

WANTED—Responsible man to manage business office and dist. house; good salary; large coffee and spice company owning its own mills, salary \$300. monthly and commissions; references and investment of \$1,000 required. Address Manager, 15 River St., Chicago. mar.3,c,h,3t

WANTED—All round machinists, tool makers, lathe and planer hands. First class pay and steady work in large and modern equipped shops. Apply by letter or in person to American and British Mfg. Co., Bridgeport, Conn. feb.26,c,h,3w

WANTED—Energetic lady or gent with work; good salary; good reference. W. H. Currie, 32 Atkinson St., Dover, N. H. feb.24,c,h,1w

FOR SALE—A modern, up-to-date seashore cottage. One of the finest spots on the New Hampshire coast. Address "S.," care Chronicle. aug.10,cadit

FOR SALE—A room house and barn on Maplewood Ave. and Prospect St. Apply to C. K. Almy, 51 Market St.

SAFE FOR SALE—A good safe which cost \$100.00 can be purchased at a bargain. Address G. W. B., Chronicle office.

PLACARDS—For sale, To Let, Furnished Rooms To Let, etc., can be had at the Chronicle office.

WANTED—Men or women local representatives for a high class magazine. Large commissions. Cash prices. Write J. N. Trainor, 32 East Washington Square, New York, N. Y. mar.3,c,h,3t

TO LET—House on Washington Street, vacant Nov. 1st; furnace heat. Apply to Susan Brothers, No. 3 Green Street. oct.14,cit

WANTED—Live agents in every town in New Hampshire and Maine to represent the New Hampshire Gazette. Address this office.

WANTED—A girl to assist in house work at No. 2 Webster Court, apply down mar.3,c,h,3t

WINE SCORE CARDS for sale at this office.

PRINTING—Get estimates from the Chronicle on all kinds of work.

TO LET—A comfortable hall, No. 13 Daniel Street, for social or lodge purposes, steam heat and electric lights. Apply on premises. mar.3,c,h,3t

PROFESSIONAL CARDS

A. D. YORKE, M.D.
 Physician and Surgeon,
 17 COURT ST.
 OFFICE HOURS—From 9 A. M. to 4 and 7 to 9 P. M.
 TELEPHONE 128-4.

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 Physician and Surgeon,
 84 STATE ST., PORTSMOUTH, N. H.
 Office Hours—From 9 A. M. to 4 and 7 to 9 P. M.

J. W. BARRETT,
 Plumbing and Heating.
 Telephone Connection.
 NO. 17 BOW ST.

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FRANK J. BICKFORD,
 WALL PAPERS
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 65 CONGRESS ST.
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George A. Jackson
 CARPENTER
 —AND—
 BUILDER,
 No. 6 Dearborn Street
 Jobbing of all kinds promptly attended to.

1906
W. J. MANSON,
 CARPENTER AND BUILDER.
 JOBBING OF ALL KINDS
 PROMPTLY ATTENDED
 Address Cor. Danforth and Bartlett St.

1906
Granite State Fire Insurance Co.
 Or Portsmouth, N. H.
 Paid-Up Capital, \$200,000

1906
OFFICERS
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1906
H. W. NICKERSON
 LICENSED M.D. ALMER
 FUNERAL DIRECTOR
 5 Daniel Street, Portsmouth
 Calls by night at residence, 8 Miller avenue, or 11 Gates street, will receive prompt attention.
 Telephone at office and residence.

1906
HARRY M. TUCKER
 INSURANCE.
 38 Middle St.
 FOR SALE—Farm, 30 acres, will keep 4 cows and horse; 6 room house, cistern, never failing well, barn 32x36, shed 31x16.

1906
LADIES.
 DR. LAFRANCO'S COMPOUND
 FOR THE TREATMENT OF ALL WOMEN'S AFFECTIONS

1906
GEORGE A. TRAFTON
 Blacksmith and Expert Horse Shaver.
 STONE TOOL WORK A SPECIALTY
 NO. 118 MARKET ST.

1906
Grand Union Hotel
 Rooms From \$1.00 Per Day Up
 Opposite Grand Central Station
 New York

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BAGGAGE FREE
 Eching, torturing skin eruptions, disfigure, annoy, drive one wild. Doan's Ointment brings quick relief and lasting cures. Fifty cents at any drug store.

1906
Kenilworth Inn
 Blitmore, near Asheville, N. C.
 There is no scenery in the world that will compare with the view from this place. Located on highest point in Asheville. Surrounded by one of the finest parks of 160 acres with springs and winding macadamized paths—Mt. Mitchell in full view. Dry invigorating climate, adjoining Blitmore Estate, magnificently furnished cuisine unsurpassed. Orchestra, golf trolley, hunting and fishing.
 Open all the year. Write for booklet.

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 Open all the year. Write for booklet.

1906
EDGAR B. MOORE, - PROPRIETOR
 Grand Union Hotel
 Rooms From \$1.00 Per Day Up

Really Good Things to Eat

Are made with Royal Baking Powder—bread, biscuit, cake, rolls, muffins, crusts, and all the various pastries requiring a leavening or raising agent.

Risen with Royal Baking Powder, all these foods are superlatively light, sweet, tender, delicious and wholesome.

Royal Baking Powder is the greatest of time and labor savers to the pastry cook. Besides, it economizes flour, butter and eggs, and, best of all, makes the food more digestible and healthful.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.

KITTERY LETTER

(Continued from first page.)

land is visiting at the home of Rev. and Mrs. Roberts.

Miss Lillian Hill, who has been ill at her home in Love lane, is improving.

Mrs. Abner Cook of North Kittery continues in ill health.

Rev. Clarence P. Emory, superintendent of schools, is a busy man at present.

The Island and Harbor Alumni will hold a reunion at Kittery Point this month.

Several Kittery young men are building gasoline engines for themselves this winter, a fact which probably causes local engine agents much anxiety. The boats, which will be of racing model, are expected to develop great speed.

Services at the Second Methodist Church tomorrow will be as follows: Subject for the morning, sermon, "The Making of Character"; at noon, Sunday school; at six p. m., Epworth League; subject of evening sermon, "What Yoke?"

A large part of the praise for the success of the concert on Thursday evening, which was held at the Second Methodist Church, should be given to Miss Amy Fernald, whose name appears to have been slighted. Without her efforts the success of the affair would have undoubtedly been diminished greatly. She is one of Kittery's finest musicians and has fame as an accompanist. Through her zeal over 100 tickets were sold.

Mr. and Mrs. S. Walter Hoyt of Portsmouth passed yesterday with Mrs. Christopher Remick at Locke's Cove.

Kittery Point

The roller skating rink at Frisbee's Hall Friday evening was largely patronized, in fact, much so for skating room.

The lack of proper telephone service here is becoming more and more apparent. There are but two through

lines, which fact makes very high rates. When the New England Telephone Company attempted to come to the rescue with a new line, the selectmen forbade the planting of new poles, after allowing the holes to be dug as far as Locke's Cove. There is no sign of relief at present.

John Parrott will soon move his family into the house of Miss Edith Grace, recently vacated by the family of Lewis B. Norton.

Augustus Tobey, who has been confined to his house all winter, is able to be outdoors. Miss Nellie Blood, who has been visiting her sister, Miss Cora Blood, at Cutts Island, returned to her home in Brookline, Mass., today.

Lafayette Frisbee is dangerously ill with pneumonia at his home. Dr. Shapleigh is in attendance.

Sidney E. Frisbee has resigned his position at the Fore River Ship and Engine Works, Quincy, Mass.

Richard Seaward and Howard Bedell are "breaking in" as motor-men on the Portsmouth, Dover and York street railway.

The regular meeting of the Ladies' Aid Society of the Free Will Baptist Church, which was to be held Thursday evening at the house of Mrs. Lafayette Frisbee, was postponed on account of Mr. Frisbee's unfortunate illness.

The many offers of lucrative positions given to Stephen Decatur, Jr., attest the sympathy felt for him throughout New England on account of his—as many believe—unjust expulsion from the Naval Academy at Annapolis, Md.

The schooner John S. Beacham completed the discharge of her cargo of coal at J. C. Cutts's wharf and sailed on Friday for Rockland, Me.

Mrs. Herbert Seaward, who suffered a stroke of paralysis last fall and who has been bedridden all winter, is now able to be out.

Miss Marion Emery, who teaches the Fernald School at North Kittery, will pass Sunday at the home of her uncle, John Lawrence.

Daniel Frisbee is ill with heart trouble at his home at Hutchings Corner.

William Upton, Sr., of Limerick is a visitor in town.

Mrs. Edward Bayliss, who has been visiting at the home of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Winthrop Seaward, returned to her home in Everett, Mass., today.

Mrs. John Lawrence is confined to her home by illness.

Abram Seaward arrived Friday from Worcester, Mass., to get in readiness the house of his sister, Miss Marcia Roberts, who will be here today.

Martin Williams, who has been confined to his home for a short time by illness, is much better.

SPECIAL LOW RATES

To all points in Montana, Idaho, Washington, Oregon and British Columbia, February 15th to April 7th, 1906. Round Trip Homeseekers' Tickets on special days. Write at once for information and maps to Wm. Kelly, Traveling Agent, Wisconsin Central Railway, 290 Broadway, New York City.

Many ill come from impure blood. Can't have pure blood with faulty digestion, lazy liver and sluggish bowels. Burdock Blood Bitters strengthens stomach, bowels and liver, and purifies the blood.

AT THE CHURCHES

The Order of Services During The Coming Week

The following will be the orders of services at the several churches of Portsmouth during the coming week:

Court Street Christian Church
Regular morning worship with preaching by the pastor at 10.30 a. m., Sunday school at 11.45 a. m., and Christian Endeavor at 6.30 p. m., subject "What is True Happiness? The Worldly Idea: The Christian Idea." Preaching service at 7.30 p. m. The Benevolent Society meets on Thursday afternoon and evening.

Universalist Church
The fourth in the series of special Lenten sermons will be given on Sunday forenoon by Rev. George E. Leighton, the pastor, who will take as his theme "The Universalist Church As Embodying the Essential Truth." Text, the 139th Psalm; also "The Eternal Goodness," by John Greenleaf Whittier, and a portion of which poem the pastor will read during the sermon. Holy communion follows the forenoon devotions. Sunday school at twelve o'clock in the vestry.

"Working Together, Each His Part, Counting One, Each for All and All for Each," will be the theme of the paper at the Young Peoples' Christian Union meeting in the vestry at 6.30 o'clock. Texts, Ephesians IV, 1-16; 1 Corinthians XII, 20.

The second in the Lenten devotional vestry meetings will be held therein next Friday evening.

A cordial welcome to all the services awaits the public.

Rev. Mr. Leighton will conduct the devotional exercises at the men's meeting at the Young Men's Christian Association on Sunday afternoon, and Prof. George D. Whittier of the same church will preside.

The Ladies' Social Circle meets with Miss Alice J. Hanscom, Islington street, on Tuesday afternoon to continue the sewing for the forthcoming Easter sale.

Pearl Street Free Baptist Church
Preaching at 10.30 a. m., Sunday school at 12 m., Junior Christian Endeavor meeting at 3.15 p. m., Evangelistic service at 7.30 p. m. The services will be conducted by the pastor, Rev. V. E. Bragdon.

Middle Street Baptist Church
Meetings for public worship at 10.30 a. m. and 7.30 p. m. Preaching by the pastor, Rev. George W. Gile. Subject of the morning sermon "Variety of Experience in Conversion." Subject of the evening lecture: "The Dance in Modern Society." These Sunday evening lectures are awakening a good deal of interest. The public is invited. Singing by the Young Ladies' Quartet and congregation. Sunday school in the chapel at 12 m.

People's Church
Rev. Mr. McLane of Cambridge, Mass., will preach morning and evening at the People's Church Sunday. There will be extra singing by the choir, to which the public is invited.

Unitarian Music
The following music will be rendered at the Unitarian Church on Sunday:

Anthem, "Oh, Taste and See," Sullivan

Anthem, "The Lord Is My Shepherd," Knight

Bass solo, "In This Celestial Dwelling," Charles W. Gray

Miss Maude Dalton of North Hampton will supply the part of the regular soprano.

Christ Church
The first Sunday in Lent services will be as follows: Holy Eucharist, 7.30 a. m.; Matins, 10.20 a. m.; Holy Eucharist, 10.45 a. m.; Evensong, 7.30 p. m.

The rector will preach in the morning on "The Temptations of Our Lord," and in the evening on "Hereditry and Environment." Evensong will be said every afternoon at five o'clock, on Wednesday and Friday there will be penitential office at 7.30 p. m.

Those desiring to be confirmed should join the confirmation class at once.

Christ Church Music
Matins 10.20 A. M., Holy Eucharist 10.45 A. M.

Versicles and responses, Tallis

Canticles and Psalter, Anglican Chants

Introut, "Christian, Dost Thou See Them," J. B. Dykes

Kyrie (shorter) Tallis

Gloria Tibi, Gratias Tibi, K. Hall
Offertory, "O Lamb of God, Still Keep Me," F. C. Maker
Sanctus, Benedictus, Agnus Dei, Woodward
Gloria in Excelsis, Plalmosong
Processional, "Weary of Earth and Laden With My Sin," Langran
Evensong 7.30 P. M.
Pro: "Forty Days and Forty Nights: Thou Wert Fasting in the Wild," Heinlen
Versicle and responses, Tallis
Psalter for the day, Gregorian
Magnificat, Kimmins
Nunc Dim., Kimmins
Hymn, "Saviour! When in Dust to Thee," Spanish Chant
Hymn, "Christian, Dost Thou See Them," J. B. Dykes
Offertory, "O Lamb of God, Still Keep Me," F. C. Maker
Processional, "Weary of Earth and Laden With My Sin," Langran

St. John's Music
Prelude, Osbourne
Venite, Hampmann
Gloria Patria, Charles E. Clemens
Benedicite, Osbourne
Benedictus, Osbourne
Hymn, E. Wheaton Reade
Kyrie, Palestrina
Gloria Tibi, Palestrina
Hymn, Palestrina
Offertory Anthem, "Consider and Hear Me," Masini
Sanctus, Cherubini
Communion Hymn, Rietz
Gloria in Excelsis, Richter
Nunc Dimittis, Richter
Postlude, Richter

Christian Science Society

Regular Sunday service at 10.45 a. m., subject "Substance." Sunday school at 11.50 a. m. Wednesday evening, testimonial meeting at 7.45 p. m., all are welcome.

Services are held at 2 Market Square. Reading room at same address, open to the public every afternoon from 2 to 4 o'clock, except Saturday and Sunday.

This room is also open Saturday evening from 7 to 9 o'clock. Here all Christian Science literature can be seen.

Everybody's friend—Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil. Cures toothache, earache, sore throat. Heals cuts, bruises, scalds. Stops any pain.

QUARTERLY DINNER

Of The Mechanics Fire Society At The Rockingham Last Evening

The Mechanics Fire Society held its quarterly dinner at The Rockingham on Friday evening, with Dr. A. B. Sherburne as host. There was a splendid repast, followed by a feast of reason and a flow of soul fully as enjoyable as the excellent viands furnished by Manager Dutton.

The Menu

Blue Points
Bisque of Clams
Consomme Princess
Queen Olives
Radishes
Broiled Shad and Roe, maitre d' hotel
Julienne Potatoes
Stuffed Young Capon, Gilet Sauce
Leg of Southdown Mutton
Currant Jelly
Delmonico Potatoes
Creamed New Onions
Garden Peas
Lobster Patties, a la American
Banana Fritters, Maraschino
Punch Sauterne
Diplomate Pudding, Madeira Sauce
Wine Jelly
Assorted Cake
American, Roquefort, Imperial Cheese
Toasted Crackers
Coffee

FAREWELL SERMON

To Be Preached By Rev. Wm. Reid At Cape Neddick Sunday

On Sunday Rev. William Reid of the Baptist Church at Cape Neddick preaches his farewell sermon.

The following Sunday he takes up his new ministerial duties at Rockland, Mass.

Rev. Mr. Reid is a son-in-law of Rev. George W. Gile of this city.

WILL DECIDE STATE AID QUESTION
The voters of Newington will meet in the Town Hall this (Saturday) evening to decide whether they will accept state aid for good roads.

After a heavy meal, take a couple of Doan's Regulents, and give your stomach, liver and bowels the help they will need. Regulents bring easy, regular passages of the bowels.

HYGIENIC HOUSEKEEPING.

The Carpet Sweeper Helps Solution of Keeping Clean Without Stirring Up Cloud of Dust.

Now it is the broom! A writer in one of our exchanges, in speaking of hygienic housewifery, points to the fact that the common house broom is a veritable disease distributor, and says: "Until the broom is discarded from the home, true hygienic conditions cannot be met." As the work of sweeping is usually performed, it does not seem to be conducive to either health or comfort; but until a satisfactory substitute is found, I do not see what the housewife is to do. The writer in question points to the carpet sweeper as a solution to the problem of keeping clean without the stirring up of dust, and consequently, the distribution of disease germs. But it is a well known fact that the sweeper will seldom gather fine litter and dust from a bare board, or from a covering of matting, oil cloth or linoleum. In nearly all rooms, now-a-days, there is more or less naked floor around the margin of the rug or carpet; this strip is either painted, stained, waxed, or covered by the above mentioned material, upon which the sweeper will make but little impression, while from corners, angles, and those along the walls, the accumulation of dirt, and germs must be removed by brush or broom, as the sweeper cannot reach them. If the damp cloth, recommended for dusting, could be used here, carefully wiping up the floors, using a constantly changing water, it might be well; but in homes where conditions make a daily, and at times, hourly, "straightening up and sweeping" an absolute necessity, especially in carpetless rooms, such a practice would call for more work than the housekeeper could find strength to undertake. I am sure we would all hail with delight the discovery of a "dustless" contrivance for the removal of the powdered waste matter, with its innumerable hosts of disease germs, which so wretchedly detracts from the comfort of our home life. But, until it is found, what are we to do?—The Commoner.

KNITTED ABDOMINAL BAND.

Directions Given for Making One of These Wool Coverings That Are Sometimes Found Necessary.

Use five very fine needles and three hanks of four-thread Saxony yarn. Cast on 84 stitches on each of 4 needles, making the sum of 336 stitches in all.

Knit a ribbed band, 2 plain, purl 2, alternately, 3 inches deep; then purl one row all round and make the next row 1 plain, purl 1, alternately. Alternate these rows until this center strip is 6 inches deep and finish with a three-inch ribbed band like beginning. Bind off loosely.

Knitted Knee-cap—Three skeins Germantown yarn, one pair of steel needles No. 12.

Cast on 24 stitches, knit 2 rows, 1 plain, purl 1, alternately. 3d row—1 plain, purl 1, alternately, widening 1 stitch at each end of the needle.

Continue widening every fourth row until there are 56 stitches on the needle, then knit 26 rows without widening. Then begin to narrow every fourth row, and make the second half of the strip like the first, finishing with only 24 stitches, bind off. Pick up 100 stitches on one side, and knit for 28 rows, 2 plain, purl 2, bind off, and repeat second side—Eva M. Niles, in Boston Budget and Beacon.

Before the tax rate can be definitely known, the work of assessing taxable property and polls must be completed. As the law provides for the turning in of inventories by the taxpayers on the first day of April, it cannot become known until after that time.

Free from harmful drugs. Cure coughs and hoarseness. Prevent sore throat.

FIRMEN'S INSURANCE COMPANY
Of Newark, N. J.
Organized 1855
Assets \$3,320,722
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C. B. WALKER & CO.,
Commission Merchant
The Inside and Retail Dealers in
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FRANK JONES

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Barley that is Refined and Prepared In the Monster Malt Houses at

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WHY NOT HAVE THE BEST



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WAGES. The highest paid by any company.
PERMANENCY. No discharge except for misconduct or inefficiency.
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A Pure Beverage, Especially Adapted For Sickness. All First-class Dealers Keep It
BOTTLED BY EUGENE LYNCH, BOSTON, MASS
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AGENT FOR PORTSMOUTH.

Trade "Good Morning Call" Mark
10c TABLETS 25c
GENTLE LAXATIVE EXISTENT
"They take away that tired feeling, rejuvenate the organic system and prolong life's pleasures"
Constipation and Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia and Sick Headache yield promptly to treatment by the "Good Morning Call" Tablets
For sale by our "Registered Retail Contract Agents," or mail order by the "GOOD MORNING CALL" COMPANY, Haverhill, Massachusetts



LOW RATES to the Pacific Coast
via the UNION PACIFIC
From Feb. 15th to April 7th 1906, reduced rates will be in effect from Chicago to Principal points in Utah, Montana, Idaho, Oregon, Washington, Nevada and California.

\$33.00

(San Francisco, Cal., Los Angeles, Calif., Portland, Oregon, and corresponding low rates to other points. Reductions from the East:

The New Fast Train, "THE LOS ANGELES LIMITED"

new Electric Lighted Tourist Sleeper without change, Chicago to Los Angeles, Calif., via Union Pacific and the New SALT LAKE ROUTE. Four days from New England.

For full information, folders, etc., address:
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Boston, Mass.

CURE YOUR KIDNEYS

Do Not Endanger Life When a Portsmouth Citizen Shows You the Cure

Why will people continue to suffer the agonies of kidney complaint, backache, urinary disorders, lameness, headaches, languor, why allow themselves to become chronic invalids, when a certain cure is offered them?

Doan's Kidney Pills is the remedy to use, because it gives to the kidneys the help they need to perform their work.

If you have any, even one, of the symptoms of kidney diseases, cure yourself now, before diabetes, dropsy or Bright's disease set in and death results. Read this Portsmouth testimony:

A. W. Dunlap, 19 School St., Portsmouth, N. H., says: "Kidney trouble in my case was brought on, I think, from the hardships and exposure I suffered during the Civil War. About three years ago the trouble became much worse and I suffered a great deal, there being a constant pain in the small of my back and around the kidneys. It was hard for me to get around and I had to be careful when stooping for if I moved too quickly sharp twinges were sure to take me. When I learned that Doan's Kidney Pills were a never-failing remedy for these troubles I got a box at Philbrick's Pharmacy. After taking half of it I could see an improvement. I continued taking the pills and was soon relieved of the pain in my back and my health was better generally."

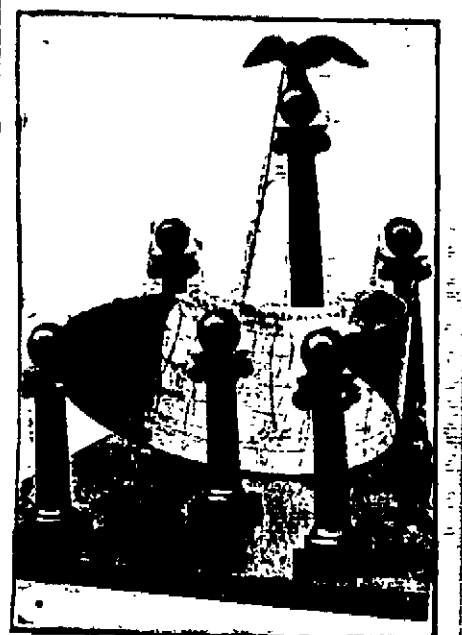
For sale by all dealers. Price 50 cents. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, New York, sole agents for the United States.

Remember the name—Doan's—and take no other.

SUN DIAL FOR STANDARD TIME

Advantages Claimed by the Inventor for This Over the Ordinary Form.

The ordinary sun-dial naturally indicates sun-time, and the sun as a timepiece is not accurate, because its motion is not uniform throughout the year. A dial that will indicate standard time, or the local time of any particular place, if desired is described in the Literary Digest. The Crehore dial as it is called is one solid piece of bronze, except the face, which is an engraved bronze cylindrical sheet whose axis is inclined to the horizontal plane at an angle equal to the latitude of the place and directly north. The shadow is cast by a small bead held by a wire kept stretched by a spring, as shown in the picture. The scientific principle on which the dial depends is thus described by the inventor. He says:



Sun-dial to tell standard time.

"The relative motion of the sun and earth is such that the sun's apparent path in the heavens, when mapped with reference to the horizon plane of some fixed locality, is only completed so that the sun begins to describe approximately the same path because of several component motions of very long period, which are for the present purposes of the second order of magnitude and may be neglected. Considering the sun's path results from two component motions, the rotation of the earth on its axis once per day and the revolution in its orbit once per year, it will be seen that this path is almost a complete circle, but the circle is not quite closed, as the path the following day is a similar circle very near the preceding one, so that the path resembles a screw thread except that the pitch of the screw is not uniform throughout the year, but changes from its maximum at the time of the equinoxes to zero at the solstices.

"For a sun-dial which is to indicate time it is necessary to know more than the mere path of the sun in the heavens, which is only a geometrical curve described in space. It is necessary to know where the sun is situated on this curve at all times. If a point is marked on the sun's path, as above described, for every hour throughout the year, it will be found that the points made at the same hour, say 3 o'clock, on succeeding days lie very close together as compared with points corresponding to succeeding hours of the same day. At 3 o'clock on the succeeding day the sun would have made a complete revolution in its screw-thread path, and will then be at the corresponding point on the next adjacent thread. If it were exactly at a point for each succeeding day, all the 3 o'clock points for example, would be located on the same horizontal plane. The surface may be almost any shape a horizontal plane is objectionable because the shadow of the bead becomes indistinct at hours distant from noon, owing to increased distance from those parts of the plane on which it is then thrown, also because the system of curves would differ with locality.

"If in such a dial it is desired to indicate the time of some other locality it is merely necessary to revolve the cylinder about its axis by an amount corresponding to the difference in time between the two places. This has been done whenever standard instead of local mean time is wanted, or when Greenwich time instead of local mean time is desired."

A Story of Victor Hugo.

Victor Hugo, as is well known, was a man of exceeding vanity, he had a sense of his own importance which often manifested itself in ridiculous ways. During the Siege of Paris, in 1871, a number of public and literary men were dining one evening at his house. The conversation, naturally turned on the horrors of the siege, and the members of the party gave their respective ideas as to the best means of "purging" the city. Victor Hugo had an inspiration. "I know how to do it," he said, with such conviction that everyone was filled with expectation.

"Yes," he continued, "tomorrow, I, Victor Hugo, dressed in my national costume, will go forth alone, unarmed, and meet the leaders of the enemy. I shall be killed, and the siege will be over."

"Over for you," cried one of the interrupted one of the company.

Victor Hugo's brow took on an Olympian frown. "No," he said, "the multitude that I would lead to destruction is not the multitude of the enemy."

MOST FAMOUS OF ALL PALMS.

The Coco de Mer Which Bears the Matted Nut in the World.

In the magnificent palm palace of the New York Botanical Garden, Bronx Park, a specimen of the most famous of all palms, and one of the rarest in cultivation, has been placed for public admiration after three years in the propagating house, where it arrived as a seedling. This is the double coconut, the coco de mer, the coco de Salomon, the coco des Maldives of the French.

It attains a height of 80 or 90 feet, and is surrounded by a beautiful crown of winged and palmated leaves. The diameter of the trunk varies from 12 to 15 inches, and the whole is so flexible that it sways in a strong breeze. The leaves attain a length of 20 feet, and even 30 feet, with a breadth of 10 or 12 feet, and open like a fan. The fruit is the largest which any tree produces. It frequently is 18 inches in length, with a circumference of 3 feet, and sometimes weighs 40 or 50 pounds. A remarkable circumstance connected with the tree is the length of time necessary to mature its fruit and the long duration of the bloom. It bears only one spadix in each year, and yet has often as many as a dozen in bloom at once. It has flowers and fruit of all ages at one time.

Until the year 1743, when they were seen on the trees in the only spot where they grow, the nuts were known solely from having been found floating in the Indian Ocean off the Maldives Islands. They were found in no other place in the world. The reason was that the trees grow on the shores of the Seychelles, and large quantities of the great fruit, falling into the water, were borne to the Maldives by currents, the direction of which in those parts is easterly.

The nuts were always found minus the husk and mostly with the internal part decayed. They were called "Calappa Nut" by the Dutch, and under that appellation Rumphius has given a historical account of them. The double coconut, he says, is not a terrestrial production, which may have fallen by accident into the sea and there become petrified, but a fruit probably growing itself in the sea, whose fruit hitherto has been concealed from the eye of man.

The Malay and Chinese sailors used to affirm that it was borne upon a tree deep under water, which was similar to a coconut tree, and was visible in placid bays upon the coast of Sumatra, etc., but that if they sought to dive after it the tree instantly disappeared.

The negro priests declared it grew near the Island of Java, where its leaves and branches rose above the water, and formed the habitation of a monstrous bird or griffin. This griffin was accustomed to sail forth nightly and tear to pieces with its beak such insignificant game as elephants, rhinoceroses, and tigers, and carry off the flesh to its nest to feed on at leisure. Moreover, ships were attracted by the waves which surrounded the tree and were unable to sail out of the fatal zone, so that the hapless sailors fell an easy prey to the voracious bird. Needless to say that the inhabitants of the Indian Archipelago in their travels about the ocean were careful to give the spot the widest possible berth.

Nowadays the crown of the trunk—that is, the heart of the leaves—is eaten like that of the American cabbage palm, and often preserved in vinegar, but it is less delicate and slightly bitter. The trunk itself, after being split and cleared of its soft and fibrous internal parts, serves to make water troughs as well as paddles for surrounding houses and gardens. The foliage is employed to thatch the roofs of houses and sheds, and even for walls. With a hundred leaves a commodious dwelling may be constructed, including the partitions of the apartments, the doors and windows. The down attached to the young leaves serves for filling mattresses and pillows. The ribs of the leaves and fibers of the petiole are used for making baskets and brooms, while the young foliage furnishes an excellent material for hats.

Of the nut, vessels, of different forms and for various uses are made. When preserved whole and perforated in one or two places the shells serve to carry water. Some of them hold from six to eight pints, and generally are carried suspended to sticks, one on each end. If divided in two between the lobes, each portion serves, according to its size and shape, for plates or dishes or drinking cups. In European countries the shell has been utilized for making shaving dishes and similar articles. It is black and polishes beautifully, and generally is carved and set in silver.

For many years attempts to introduce the coco de mer in the conservatories of the European botanical gardens failed invariably. Such was the eagerness to make experiments in rearing it that germinating nuts were disposed of at public sale in London for £10 apiece. There are some fine examples now both at Kew and Hanover.

English Riflemen.

Great plans are being laid in England to make the young men of that island good rifle shots. Many shooting clubs are being organized. In this connection the mayor of Westminster employs one of the best equipped military rifle ranges in London. The range is in the yards under St. Martin's Church.

Grammatical errors are overlooked in a million.

LONGEVITY AND SOLAR PLEXUS.

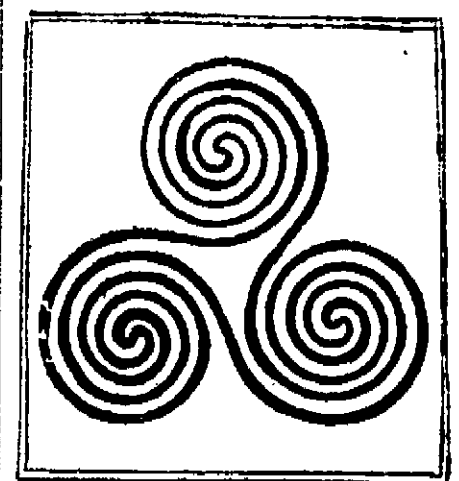
By Cultivating This Important System We May Live Forever.

Dr. Cornwall Round, a medical practitioner in London, claims to have discovered how to live forever—barring accidents. As he is only 40 years old himself it cannot be said that in his own person he offers even presumptive evidence of the truth of his theories. But that is no reason, he thinks, why he should not start a lot of other people living forever.

He tells how to do it. Firstly, there is the cultivation and the training of the solar plexus. Concentrate your mind on the plexus, think hard of something, and that something will happen. The entire mentality of humanity is like All Gaul, divided into three parts, thus:

Subjective mind—S.
Individual mind—I.
Objective mind—O.

These three states of consciousness correspond exactly with the three primary colors—namely S—blood-red; I—yellow sunlight; and O—true blue. Following along the very clear line of this demonstration, our gifted author shows that the first stage on the road to living forever is "to avoid reading tales that end



The unending curves, a whirl of mystery, involution and evolution.

badly, or witnessing maudlin dramatic tragedies, or recapitulating them in our thoughts."

The next stage is that "At meals there ought to be a cessation of all unpleasant discussion—in fact, the less said the better. So, when assimilating food and drink, we should, as far as in our power lies, have congenial surroundings, and think our highest thoughts, and in this way salt our bread with our own best ideals."

That seems very easy. And so does this:

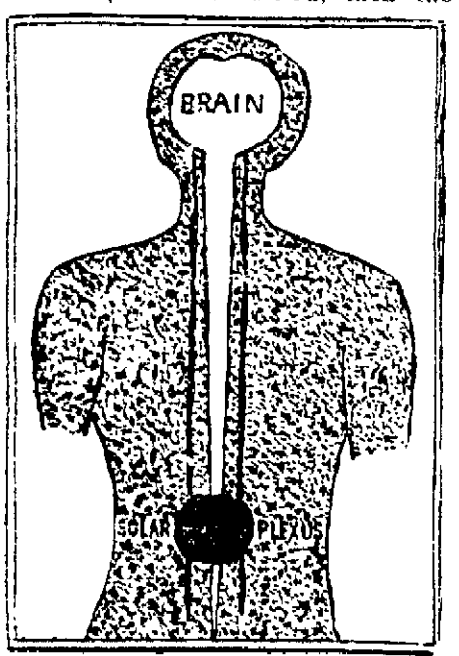
"Human singing, particularly when combined with droning music, is a powerful means of getting at the S, and producing a highly suggestive state."

Then, from eating, the author proceeds to smelling.

"Smells," he says, "among all our senses, seems to be one that has the longest memory for associated ideas. Thus we can also make the sense of smell an avenue for healthful impressions by mentally connecting some chosen ideals with a particular odor."

"For instance, write on incense paper:

"HEALTH IS NATURAL," or some affirmation which you wish to impress on yourself, ignite the paper, and hold yourself in a mentally relaxed passive condition, then the



Build systems of Brain and solar plexus, the controlling forces of long life.

perfume will tend to convey the associated suggestion to your S."

What could be simpler or surer than that? Or this: "Write or have printed in large white letters on a black ground:

"I feel and look YOUNGER Every Day!"

Place it at the head of your bed and look at it hard, very hard, just before going to sleep and just after waking in the morning. If possible, give it a passing gaze just before waking. The longer you do this, the younger you will look and feel, until in a year or two you will be feeding from the bottle.

To The King's Disadvantage.

When King Edward agreed to waive the hereditary revenues of the crown at the disposal of the nation he made a bad bargain. Instead of the revenues, he agreed to accept a clear yearly sum of \$2,350,000 and he nation is making a profit on the bargain. It amounted to \$112,500 last year and is increasing. Among the properties assigned by the king were considerable portions of the West End. Rents have risen greatly. In fact, the Carlton hotel, for which the ground rent was only \$2,845 per annum, but which is now \$21,000.

HOW UNCLE SAM PAYS DEBTS.

Battles With Wattans Drawn Upon United States Treasury.

The United States government never pays immediate cash for any purchase or any service on the face of the earth. It does business by warrants drawn upon the Treasurer of the United States, the man in whose custody there are money and securities to the value of \$1,200,000,000, and who gives a bond to the government in the sum of \$150,000. The warrant is drawn by the Secretary of the Treasury or his assistants, and it may be for one cent or it may be for \$50,000,000. There is no handing over of cash out of the cash drawer without a warrant; no taking of receipts, few of the formalities that characterize ordinary business.

There was disbursed during the last fiscal year \$567,411,611, besides much more than \$100,000,000 on account of the Post Office Department. Not a penny of it was paid except by warrant upon the Treasurer of the United States. If the government owed a man a single cent it would set about paying the sum as deliberately as if it were \$10,000,000. There would be absolutely no difference in the routine the claim would have to travel, unless the amount due happened to be in favor of some great man of the government. This would induce the clerks to push it along.

Ex-President Grover Cleveland holds the only warrant for one cent ever drawn by the Secretary of the Treasury upon the United States Treasurer. It was in payment of the balance of the salary due the great democratic chieftain at the close of his term in 1897, and its issuance was made necessary by one of those mistakes that are rare on the part of the expert bookkeepers engaged in running the accounts of the government.

Every quarter the President of the United States is entitled to three checks—one for \$4,166.66 and two for \$4,166.67. The table of methods of paying government salaries shows that if the \$50,000 a year for the President is divided into twelve equal instalments, one for each month, the amounts will be \$4,166.65 2-3, but the two-thirds of a cent cannot be paid at the end of a month, and so the practice is to send the President a check for \$4,166.66 one month and the other two months of the quarter the amount is \$4,166.67.

In some manner President Cleveland failed to get a check one month for the extra cent that was due him, and when the books were balanced at the close of his term it was detected. With all due solemnity the officers of the Treasury drew the famous warrant for one cent, and Mr. Cleveland received it with the same amount of seriousness.

He has never cashed the warrant and has preserved it, although it is good, while others believe that it is not worth a cent now.

A Resident in Java.

In Java the European "resident" of a government station is a very important personage, to whom great homage is rendered by the natives. A story is told of one resident who was thrown out of his dogcart while descending a hill. He had barely recovered from the stunning fall when he caught sight of his secretary—carriage—coming bounding down the steep road like a big India rubber ball, rolling over and over in the dust. "Hullo, have you been upset, too?" asked the resident. "No, resident," spluttered the fat little secretary, scrambling to his feet again, "but I thought if the resident leaps I leap too."

During a cholera scare another resident invited a widow to remove to a high hill as a precaution against the disease. She, however, said that she thought her time to die had come, and as her husband had been a person of importance in his lifetime, she asked only for the inestimable privilege of having her grave dug next to the resident's own.

Some years ago the government of Java offered a reward for all crocodiles killed or captured. For a time enormous numbers of them were brought to the authorities. Then it was discovered that nearly all the natives had gone to raising crocodiles, so the reward was withdrawn.

The Pope's Old Watch.

Pope Pius X. is never ashamed of his humble start in life. Once, it is related, in the presence of a Cardinal, he drew from his pocket a cheap looking watch, the guard of which consisted merely of an old shoe-string.

The Cardinal at once produced his own magnificent gold time-piece and begged His Holiness to accept it, and give him the inferior one in exchange. But the Pope refused, explaining that the poor old watch was a present from his mother, who had to stult herself to pay for it. As to the shoe-string, when the watch had been paid for, there was no money left for the chain, so one of his sisters gave him the string.

Mr. Carnegie's Habits.

Mr. Carnegie never smokes. No one dares light a cigarette in Slobo castle. Mr. Carnegie does not play cricket; is not devoted to riding; never followed the hounds in his life and does not shoot. Golf Mr. Carnegie plays in moderation and he is fond of trout and salmon fishing. He loves to potter about his garden and to be to him a great occupation, with which he is never tired of playing. He is always planting here, diverting a stream there, making a new road or mending a bridge.

TO KEEP AWAY WITCHES.

Women's Relief in the Power of Fantastic Costume.

A remarkable case of supposed witchcraft was brought to light at Taunton, England, recently, says the London Daily Mail, when Frances June Smith, a married woman, residing at Sweet Hay, was brought up on a charge of threatening to stab another woman with a pocket knife. The defendant is well known in Taunton, where she has been noticeable for some time past by reason of her fantastic attire.

The police state that the woman and her husband formerly had a large farm near Honiton. Having lost a good deal of stock through disease, some gypsies told the woman that her cattle had been bewitched, and that the only thing which would act as a spell and keep the witches away was for her to dress in peculiar garb and to wear charms in the form of rings and other ornaments. She was also told to put money under a stone to appease the wrath of the witch.

Mrs. Smith presented a remarkable appearance before the magistrate in her grotesque attire. She wore a "Tam-o-Shanter" with numerous colored feathers, a large check jacket, and an orange colored dress. From her neck were suspended an iron padlock, a pair of scissors, and other articles. Her fingers were covered with rings.

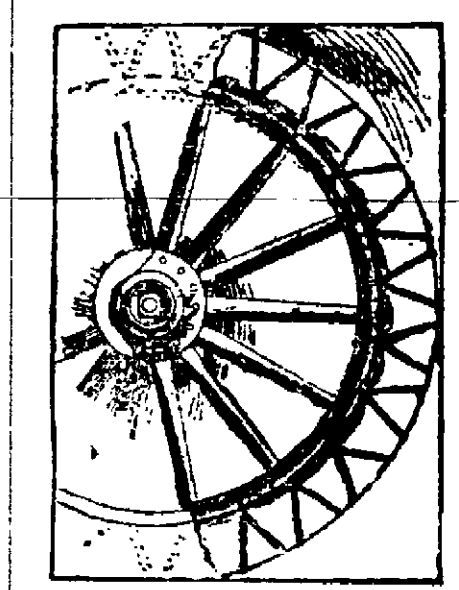
Questioned by the mayor, the woman could give no coherent explanation of her conduct, and the police said they had received complaints of persons being interfered with by the woman.

She caused a scene by going down on her knees and asking to be forgiven.

The charge against her was not gone into, but she was seen by Dr. Wilcocks, of Taunton, who certified that she was of unsound mind, and later in the day she was removed to the asylum.

Anti-Slipping Attachment.

The pneumatic or cushion tire is such an improvement over the iron tire used on vehicles that its use is becoming universal; but the rubber, being susceptible to changes of temperature—contracting and expanding with the heat and cold—difficulty has been experienced in preventing the tire from slipping off the wheel of the vehicle. As yet no satisfactory device has been devised which thoroughly overcomes this fault. A unique contrivance is the one shown in the illustration. It comprises a chain which takes a zigzag course upon the circumference of the tire and is anchored at inter-



Holds the tire on.

vals by means of double-ended snap hooks to a chain passing adjacent to the rim of the wheel. This chain is made up of links, turn-buckles being positioned at intervals to connect the sections of the chain and to draw and hold it taut. Another chain is placed zigzag over the surface of the tire and is connected at intervals with the lower chain by means of double-ended snap hooks. These hooks are each made of a piece of metal bent to form hooks, while the shank of each hook is concealed to conform to the contour of the tire. In applying the anti-slipping attachment to wheels the inner ends of the hooks are caught into links of the lower chain, there being two of these chains, one on each side of the wheel. The upper chain is run zigzag over the surface of the tire, being made to engage alternate snap hooks upon opposite sides of the wheel, and when the chain has been run about the entire circumference of the wheel the turnbuckles are operated to draw the lower chain taut. This device can be applied to a tire while it is an inflated or deflated condition, and can be quickly attached or detached from a vehicle wheel.

Recruiting the Giant.

One of the most industrious of the man-thieves who recruited the famous regiment of giants for King Frederick William of Prussia was Baron Hompesch, whose many successes led him once to cast covetous eyes upon a very lengthy joiner. He ordered of the joiner a chest or cupboard which should be as long and broad as the worker himself. In due course the baron called round. The cupboard had been finished, but he protested that it was too small. This the carpenter denied and bid him step within it as proof of its dimensions. No sooner had he done so than servants of the baron clapped down the lid and had the giant prisoner. They carried him off to the court, but when the lid was opened, instead of a giant there rolled out a corpse. The man had been killed. In his anger the king sentenced the baron to death, but reprieved him when he watched one laugh.

Faithful Arabian Horses.

Arabian horses show remarkable courage in battle. It is said that, when a horse of this breed finds himself wounded, and knows instinctively he will not be able to carry his rider much longer, he quickly retires, bearing his master to a place of safety while he has no sufficient strength. But if, on the other hand, the rider is wounded and falls to the ground, the faithful animal remains beside him, unmindful of danger, neighing until assistance is brought.

FRESH AIR FOR FIRE FIGHTERS.

Withstands Sulphur Fumes for One Hour With Recent Equipment.

An ingenious respiratory apparatus for the use of firemen, described in the Scientific American, by Arthur Ingersley. It consists, he tells us, of a hood lined with oiled silk, and an air cylinder, strapped on the back, carrying under pressure enough air to last an hour. The air is conducted by a rubber tube to the head-piece, the exhaled air passing out through a valve before the mouth. To quote Mr. Ingersley:

"The fireman can get enough air to fill his lungs comfortably but can not expend the supply in a short time, as he might be tempted to do if



he became frightened. The main supply of air comes from the outer cylinders, the middle one being smaller and to be drawn upon only after the other two are exhausted. The apparatus can be adjusted on the back in half a minute, and, as it weighs only 23 pounds, it does not impede the fireman in his work.

"A man equipped with the apparatus entered a room filled with the fumes of burning sulphur and worked there for a full hour, coming out with his throat and lungs perfectly free."

Nelson's Fighting Men.

Of the wooden walls of England, the great sailing ships in which Admiral Nelson won his victories, and of the men who worked them, a critic writes: "Though beautiful to behold and terrible to fight with, those old men-of-war were more often than not abodes of tyranny and wretchedness. The violence of the press gangs, which seized men of all ages and occupations, was but a prelude to the oppression that followed. Decent men were herded indiscriminately with ruffians, the rights of free-born Englishmen were rudely snatched from them—for them thenceforward, there was no law save the will of the captain and the dread articles of war. Shoregoing leave was nonexistent, the food was atrocious and scanty, punishments were barbarous, and the only thing served out with any liberality was rum, on which the men got drunk—and then were flogged for that offence at the gratings next morning.

"In Nelson's time the scamen had few pleasures save the prospect of a hot fight and his daily pint of rum. But to those must be added the valiant satisfaction he took in his clothes. When rigged out in his best he frequently wore rings in his ears and silver buckles on his low shoes; his short blue jacket would be decorated with gold buttons and colored ribbons sewn down the seams to give an additional gayety; his waistcoat might be red or canary yellow and a black silk handkerchief would be knotted loosely round his throat. As the finishing touch his hair would be hanging in a cue down his back. The broad collars were first worn as a protection against the grease and pomatum used in dressing the wig tail.

"But all these fripperies were discarded when the guns were cast loose from their lashings and the lastlocks were lighted. It was the custom of the men when going into action to strip to the waist. They took their black silk handkerchiefs and bound them very tightly round their heads over their ears, so that the roar of the guns might not deafen them for life. It was remarked that men kneeling into action always wore a fallen frown, however merry they were in their talk.

"Methods followed in that day were curiously primitive and tollsome, but the results were undoubtedly satisfactory, save to the nameless and numberless sailors who met grim death on the black and blood-stained decks or in the dark horror of the cockpit. That those hardy and careless men often faced death or disablement with a jest or a cheer only renders their unconquerable heroism the more impressive."

Foot in It Again.

Mr. Brakes Who Is That? Scarcely locking door over there?

Gibbins. Sir, she has the misfortune to be my wife.

Mr. Brakes Oh oh oh indeed, sir, the misfortune is—or all yours I'm sure.—Cleveland Leader.

Foot in It Again.

Mr. Brakes Who Is That? Scarcely locking door over there?

PORTSMOUTH & MAINE R. R.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

EASTERN DIVISION.

Trains Leave Portsmouth

For Boston—3.25, 7.20, 9.15, 10.53 a. m., 2.21, 5.00, 7.28 p. m. Sunday 3.25, 8.00 a. m., 2.21, 5.00 p. m.
 For Portland—9.55, 10.46 a. m., 2.55, 5.22, 8.45, 11.35 p. m. Sunday 9.55, 10.45 a. m., 8.45, 11.35 p. m.
 For Wells Beach—9.55 a. m., 2.55, 5.22 p. m. Sunday 10.05 a. m.
 For Old Orchard and Portland—9.55 a. m., 2.55, 5.22 p. m. Sunday 10.05 a. m.
 For North Conway—9.55 a. m., 2.55 p. m.
 For Somersworth—4.50, 9.45, 9.55 a. m., 2.40, 2.55, 5.22, 5.30 p. m.
 For Rockport—9.45, 9.55 a. m., 2.55, 5.22, 5.30 p. m.
 For Dover—4.50, 9.45, 12.15 a. m., 2.50, 5.22, 8.47 p. m. Sunday 10.05, 10.48 a. m., 8.47 p. m.
 For North Hampton and Hampton—7.20, 8.15, 10.53 a. m., 5.00 p. m. Sunday 8.00 a. m., 5.00 p. m.
 For Greenland—7.20, 8.15, 10.53 a. m., 5.00 p. m. Sunday 8.00 a. m., 5.00 p. m.

Trains For Portsmouth

Leave Boston—7.30, 9.00, 10.10 a. m., 1.00, 3.30, 4.45, 7.00, 10.00 p. m. Sunday 4.00, 8.20, 9.00 a. m., 6.30, 7.00, 10.00 p. m.
 Leave Portland—1.30, 9.00 a. m., 12.45, 6.00 p. m. Sunday 1.30 a. m., 12.45, 5.40 p. m.
 Leave Old Orchard—9.09 a. m., 12.45, 3.54, 6.32 p. m. Sunday 6.06 p. m.
 Leave North Conway—7.38 a. m., 4.07 p. m.
 Leave Rochester—7.20, 9.47 a. m., 3.52, 6.11 p. m.
 Leave Somersworth—6.35, 7.23, 10.00 a. m., 4.05, 6.24 p. m.
 Leave Dover—6.50, 10.25 a. m., 1.40, 4.30, 6.30, 9.20 p. m. Sunday 7.30 a. m., 9.20 p. m.
 Leave Hampton—9.22, 11.50 a. m., 2.24, 4.59, 6.16 p. m. Sunday 6.10, 10.06 a. m., 7.59 p. m.
 Leave North Hampton—9.28, 11.55 a. m., 2.30, 5.05, 6.21 p. m. Sunday 6.15, 10.12 a. m., 8.05 p. m.
 Leave Greenland—9.25 a. m., 12.01, 2.36, 5.11, 6.27 p. m. Sunday 6.20, 10.18 a. m., 8.10 p. m.

SOUTHERN DIVISION.

Portsmouth Branch.

Trains leave the following stations for Manchester, Concord and intermediate stations:
 Portsmouth—8.30 a. m., 12.40, 5.25 p. m.
 Greenland Village—8.39 a. m., 12.48, 5.33 p. m.
 Rockingham Junction—9.05 a. m., 1.02, 5.58 p. m.
 Epping—9.20 a. m., 1.16, 6.14 p. m.
 Raymond—9.30 a. m., 1.27, 6.25 p. m.
 Returning leave
 Concord—7.45, 10.25 a. m., 3.30 p. m.
 Manchester—8.32, 11.10 a. m., 4.20 p. m.
 Raymond—9.08, 11.48 a. m., 5.02 p. m.
 Epping—9.20 a. m., 12.00 m., 5.15 p. m.
 Rockingham Junction—9.47 a. m., 12.16, 5.55 p. m.
 Greenland Village—10.01 a. m., 12.23, 6.08 p. m.
 Trains connect at Rockingham Junction for Exeter, Haverhill, Lawrence and Boston. Trains connect at Manchester and Concord for Plymouth, Woodsville, Lancaster, St. Johnsbury, Newport, Vt., Montreal and the west.

U. S. Navy Yard Ferry

TIME TABLE.

October 1 Until March 31.

Leaves Navy Yard—8.20, 8.40, 9.15, 10.00, 10.30, 11.15, 11.45 a. m.; 1.35, 2.00, 3.00, 4.00, 4.35, 5.00, 5.50, 7.45 p. m. Sundays, 10.00, 10.15 a. m.; 12.15, 12.35 p. m. Holidays, 9.30, 10.30, 11.30 a. m.
 Leaves Portsmouth—9.30, 8.50, 9.30, 10.15, 11.00, 11.30 a. m.; 12.15, 1.45, 2.30, 3.30, 4.23, 4.45, 5.30, 6.00, 10.00 p. m. Sundays, 10.07 a. m.; 12.05, 12.25, 12.45 p. m. Holidays, 10.00, 11.00 a. m.; 12.00 m.
 *Wednesdays and Saturdays.
 FERRY GARST.
 Captain, U. S. N. Captain of the Yard
 Approved: W. W. MEAD
 Captain, U. S. N., Commandant.

Portsmouth Electric Railway

Time-Table in Effect Daily, Commencing Sept. 11, 1905.

Main Line.

Leave Market Square for Rye Beach and Little Bear's Head at 7.05 a. m. and hourly until 7.05 p. m.
 For Cable Road only at 7.20 a. m., 7.50 a. m., and 10.05 p. m.
 For Little Bear's Head only at 8.05 p. m. and 9.05 p. m. The 10.05 a. m., 1.05 p. m., 4.05, 5.05, 7.05, 8.05 and 9.05 p. m. cars make close connection for North Hampton. On Theatre Nights 10.05 p. m. car waits until close of performance.

Returning—Leave Rye Beach with E. H. & A. St. Ry. at 8.05 a. m. and hourly until 8.05 p. m.
 Leave Cable Road at 7.10 a. m., 7.30 a. m. and 10.40 p. m. Leave Little Bear's Head 9.10 p. m. and 10.10 p. m. Leave Sagamore Hill, Sundays only, for Market Sq. at 10.23 a. m.

Plains Loop.

Up Middle Street and up Islington street—Leave Market Square at 6.35 a. m., 7.05 a. m., and half hourly until 10.05 p. m., and at 10.35 and 11.05 p. m. Up Middle street only at 10.35 p. m. Sundays only.
 Last cars each night run to car barn only.

Running time to Plains, 13 minutes

Christian Shore Loop.

Up Islington Street and Down Market Street—Leave Market Square at 6.35 a. m., 7.05 a. m., and half hourly until 10.05 p. m., and at 10.35 and 11.05 p. m.
 Running time from Market Square to B. & M. Station is, up Islington street, 14 minutes; and down Market street, 4 minutes.
 Last cars at night run to car barn only.

North Hampton Line—Week Days.

Leave North Hampton Station for Little Bear's Head, Rye Beach and Cable Road at 7.30 a. m., 8.30, 9.30, 11.00, 11.45 a. m., 2.20 p. m., 5.05 and 6.25 p. m. Connecting with 7.41 a. m., 8.30, 11.19 a. m. and 2.35 p. m. trains for Boston.

Returning—Leave Portsmouth at 6.35 a. m.

Leave Cable Road 7.00 a. m., 8.30, 9.00, 10.30, 11.30 a. m., 12.30 p. m., 3.00, 5.45, 7.05 p. m. Connecting with 7.41 a. m., 8.30, 11.19 a. m. and 2.35 p. m. trains for Boston.
 Leave North Hampton Station for Little Bear's Head only at 11.00 p. m., 11.40, 7.35, 11.02, 11.02 and 11.02 p. m.
 Returning—Leave Little Bear's Head at 1.55 p. m., 4.15, 4.45, 7.50, 8.50 and 9.50 p. m.
 Sundays.
 Leave North Hampton Station for Little Bear's Head only 9.00 a. m. and hourly until 10.00 p. m.
 Returning—Leave Little Bear's Head at 8.45 a. m. and hourly until 9.45 p. m.
 All trips on Sundays connect with Main Line cars at Little Bear's Head.
 *Omitted Sundays.
 **Omitted Sundays and Holidays.
 Make close connections for Portsmouth.
 [Saturdays only.]

U. S. Navy Yard Ferry

TIME TABLE.

October 1 Until March 31.

Leaves Navy Yard—8.20, 8.40, 9.15, 10.00, 10.30, 11.15, 11.45 a. m.; 1.35, 2.00, 3.00, 4.00, 4.35, 5.00, 5.50, 7.45 p. m. Sundays, 10.00, 10.15 a. m.; 12.15, 12.35 p. m. Holidays, 9.30, 10.30, 11.30 a. m.
 Leaves Portsmouth—9.30, 8.50, 9.30, 10.15, 11.00, 11.30 a. m.; 12.15, 1.45, 2.30, 3.30, 4.23, 4.45, 5.30, 6.00, 10.00 p. m. Sundays, 10.07 a. m.; 12.05, 12.25, 12.45 p. m. Holidays, 10.00, 11.00 a. m.; 12.00 m.
 *Wednesdays and Saturdays.
 FERRY GARST.
 Captain, U. S. N. Captain of the Yard
 Approved: W. W. MEAD
 Captain, U. S. N., Commandant.

U. S. Navy Yard Ferry

TIME TABLE.

October 1 Until March 31.

Leaves Navy Yard—8.20, 8.40, 9.15, 10.00, 10.30, 11.15, 11.45 a. m.; 1.35, 2.00, 3.00, 4.00, 4.35, 5.00, 5.50, 7.45 p. m. Sundays, 10.00, 10.15 a. m.; 12.15, 12.35 p. m. Holidays, 9.30, 10.30, 11.30 a. m.
 Leaves Portsmouth—9.30, 8.50, 9.30, 10.15, 11.00, 11.30 a. m.; 12.15, 1.45, 2.30, 3.30, 4.23, 4.45, 5.30, 6.00, 10.00 p. m. Sundays, 10.07 a. m.; 12.05, 12.25, 12.45 p. m. Holidays, 10.00, 11.00 a. m.; 12.00 m.
 *Wednesdays and Saturdays.
 FERRY GARST.
 Captain, U. S. N. Captain of the Yard
 Approved: W. W. MEAD
 Captain, U. S. N., Commandant.

Decorations for Weddings

Flowers Furnished For All Occasions.

PUNERAL DESIGNS A SPECIALTY.

CAFSTICK'S, ROGERS STREET.

S. G. LONDRIES

10 Cent Cigar

Has No Equal.

S. GRYZMISH

MANUFACTURER

TIME TABLE

Portsmouth, Dover & York St. Ry.

In Effect Sept. 18, 1905.

Ferry leaves Portsmouth, connecting with cars:

For Elliot, Dover and South Berwick—6.55 a. m. and hourly until 9.53 p. m. Sundays—First trip at 1.55 a. m.
 For Kittery and Kittery Point—6.25, 6.55 a. m. and half hourly until 10.55 p. m. Sundays—First trip at 7.55 a. m.

For York Village, York Harbor and York Beach, via P. K. & Y. Div.—6.55 a. m., and every two hours until 4.55 p. m. Sundays—First trip at 8.55 a. m.
 For York Village, York Harbor and York Beach, via Elliot and Rosemary—7.55 a. m., and every two hours until 9.55 p. m. Sundays—First trip at 7.55 a. m.

Cars leave Dover:

For York Beach—8.05 a. m. and every two hours until 10.05 p. m. Sundays—First trip at 8.05 a. m.
 For Portsmouth Elliot and Kittery—6.05 a. m. and hourly until 10.05 p. m. Sundays—First trip at 8.05 a. m.
 For Salmon Falls Bridge, South Berwick—6.30 a. m. and hourly until 10.30 p. m. Sundays—First trip at 8.30 a. m.

Leave Salmon Falls Bridge, South Berwick:

For Dover and Portsmouth—6.00 a. m. and hourly until 10.00 p. m. Sundays—First trip at 8.00 a. m.
 For York—8.00 a. m. and every two hours until 10.00 p. m. Sundays—First trip at 8.00 a. m.
 Leave York Beach:

For Dover and Salmon Falls Bridge, South Berwick—7.30, 9.30 a. m. and every two hours until 9.30 p. m. Sundays—First trip at 9.30 a. m.
 For Portsmouth, via P. K. & Y. Div.—5.45, 6.30, 8.30 a. m. and every two hours until 4.30 p. m. Sundays—First trip at 8.30 a. m.

Leave Portsmouth, via Rosemary and Elliot—7.30, 9.30 a. m. and every two hours until 9.30 p. m. Sundays—First trip at 9.30 a. m.

Leave Sea Point:

For Portsmouth—6.00 a. m. and half hourly until 10.30 p. m. Sundays—First trip at 7.30 a. m.
 Leave Rosemary Cottage:
 For Portsmouth and Kittery—6.00, 6.30, 7.30 a. m. and hourly until 10.30 p. m. Sundays—First trip at 8.30 a. m.

Close connections can be made between Dover and York Beach via Elliot, Kittery and Kittery Point.

W. G. MELOON, Gen. Mgr.

Tel. Call—41-2, Portsmouth.

Daily Arrivals

OF

COAL

ENSURE THE BEST RESULTS.

HAVE THE LARGEST SUPPLY OF THE BEST.

Arthur W. Walker,
137 Market St.

BUY THE BEST

Lime and Cement

500 Barrels Atlas Portland Cement
 500 Rosendale
 500 Best Quality Extra Wood

Burnt Lump Lime, For Sale By

JOHN H. BROUGHTON,

68 DANIEL ST.

Cemetery Lots

Cared For and Turfed Done.

When increased facilities for burials are again presented to take charge of and keep in order such lots as any of the cemeteries of the city may be entrusted to his care. He will also give careful attention to the grading and grading of them, also to the cleaning of monuments and headstones, and the removal of bodies. In addition to work at the cemeteries he will do all kinds of carpenter and painting work.
 Cemetery lots for sale, also from and from. Orders for lot in residence, corner of Third and Avenue and South Street, or the south, with Oliver W. Brown, 61 Market St., and care of present attention.
 M. J. GRIFFIN

'PAPYRUS' EBERS.

OLDEST WORK ON MEDICINE OBTAINED IN EGYPT.

Most Complete and Valuable Collection of Information on Ancient Medical Topics Extant.

George Ebers, who was widely known in the seventies as the author of several Egyptian romances, enjoyed at the same time a more limited but more solid fame as a leading Egyptologist, and his work proved of abiding value in the regulation of the vast historic and literary heritage which ancient Egypt has committed to modern times, says the Hartford Times.

Dr. Klein, of Chicago, has recently read an extensive paper before the American Academy of Medicine on the "Papyrus Ebers." This is a roll of papyrus acquired by Dr. Ebers in the vicinity of Thebes in the winter of 1872 from an Arab who made ancient grave robbing a business, and who had struck a line of rock tombs undiscovered as yet by the others of the guild. He found this roll of papyrus between the legs of a mummy. It was single, tightly rolled, yellow brown, about a foot wide, and written over for the length of over 65 feet in regular columns that are numbered. It is exactly preserved, and was deposited in the library of the University of Leipzig. It was cut in sections there and placed between glass for purposes of preservation and examination. The script of this papyrus is hieratic—other scripts are hieroglyphic and demotic—a running script in red and black ink. Every heading is in red ink.

By certain signs, especially an almanac on the outside and an inscription which refers to Amenophis I., the date of this papyrus is placed at about 1552 before Christ. But it has been established to the satisfaction of Egyptologists that the paper is but a transcription or copy of an older work, which is put 2,000 years before that, and this places the original at a period of over 7,000 years ago.

But the most marvelous matter about this papyrus is that it is a comprehensive treatise on medicine, as well as classified and as logically arranged as any modern textbook. The diagnosis of diseases is carefully given, their nature treated of, and the remedies arranged in logical order. Diseases of the abdomen, the chest, the heart, the eyes and ears, and so on, are carefully arranged and described in a manner that would hold water at the present day. For instance, of the heart, the papyrus classifies the troubles as: Fatty degeneration, dilatation, cardiac asthma or spasm, hypertrophy (enlargement), thrombosis (plugging) and dropsy. That comes pretty near to us. Of medicines over 700 different substances are enumerated, and they are prescribed in pills, in tablets, in capsules, in decoctions, powders, inhalations, lotions, ointments, plasters.

The completeness of the work, the close observations, the logical division and the common sense in treatment; manifested in this ancient document are startlingly surprising to the modern man. These ancients had their specialists, just as we. But, above all, is the revelation how much we thought was our own discovery, which it seems, was known to these Egyptian doctors 7,000 years ago. The anatomical and medical hints in the law of Moses are found closely related to the text of this ancient papyrus, while many of the teachings of Hippocrates are derived from it.

Seven more rolls of papyrus on medical science have been found, but none as complete and ancient as this. The others are in Berlin, London, Leyden, Turin, Broek and Leipzig.

MARK TWAIN'S STORY.

About the Schoolboy Who Played Sick So He Might Stay Out of School.

Mark Twain, on his last visit to his old home—Hannibal, Mo.—told to the school children a true story about a schoolboy.

"This boy," he said, "awoke one morning very ill. His groans alarmed the household. The doctor was sent for, and came post-haste.

"Well," said the doctor, as he entered the sick room, "what is the trouble?"

"A pain in my side," said the boy.

"A pain in the head?"

"Yes, sir."

"Is the right hand stiff?"

"A little."

"How about the right foot?"

"That's stiff, too."

"The doctor winked at the boy's mother.

"Well," he said, "you're pretty sick. But you'll be able to go to school on Monday." Let me see, to-day is Saturday, and—

"Is this Saturday?" said the boy in a vexed tone. "I thought it was Friday."

"Half an hour later the boy declared himself healed, and got up. Then they packed him off to school, for it was Friday, after all."

Reward of Patience.

Benki—What are you going to do with all these cigar ends, or whatever you call them, that you are saving?

Fyle—I'm papering a room with them. I want to show my wife that I can economize in some things as well as she can.—Chicago Tribune.

Noted.

Mrs. Scrapy—Did I like to dance at your party, that's what I'd like to do.

Scrapy—Well, you never will. I've put a clause in my will requesting my executors to have me buried at sea.—Pittsburg Dispatch.

Directed.

"Were you ever a reformer?"

Oh, yes, answered Senator Scruggins. "But I found that being a reformer is like a great many other things. Success depends on knowing just when to quit."—Washington Star.

CARE OF HOUSE-PLANTS.

In Early Spring Help Plants by Some Extra Care and the Use of Fertilizer.

With the warm, bright days of early spring, house plants that have been dormant during the winter, show signs of growth. This should be encouraging to the grower, but it is also a warning. If watering more freely (if the drainage is good there is little danger of over-watering) and applying some kind of fertilizer. Loosening the soil about the roots if it has become hardened. For fertilizer, I know of nothing better than liquid manure. Make this by pouring hot water on dry manure until you have a liquid about the color of weak tea, and water the plants with it.

Wood ashes make a good fertilizer for many plants, especially geraniums, and the effect may be seen at once by the change in the color of the foliage, which takes on a darker green. It also tends to deepen the color of the blossoms. One teaspoonful of ashes to a seven-inch pot, applied before watering, is sufficient. This should be given once a month and the liquid manure weekly.

A daily showering of all plants that will bear water on their foliage is beneficial, and a weekly bath of warm soapsuds will remove the danger of attacks from insects. Should they, however, be attacked, submerge the plant in a tub of water at about 120 degrees, allowing them to remain one minute. Repeat this several days in succession if necessary. I have never failed to remove insects in this way without injury to the plants.

Now is the time to take cuttings from geraniums, heliotropes, petunias and begonias, or any other summer blooming plants. I always allow branches which would otherwise be pinched off as soon as started, to grow during the winter for this purpose. Prune all plants that have become scraggy and save the cuttings. Whole plants may be cut into pieces four or five inches long and nearly every piece will root if the plant is in a healthy condition at the time the cuttings are made. Place all slips in a shallow box filled with moist sand and keep in a warm room until rooted, when they may be transplanted into pots or boxes containing good garden soil.

A GOOD SCHOOL LUNCH.

Vary the Material Often, Use Plenty of Fruit and Take Care in Preparing Sandwiches.

In many homes, the putting up of the various luncheons becomes a serious matter, not only to the one who puts them up, but to the one who has to eat them. Many men and women whose business keeps them away from home all day prefer to take a cold lunch from home rather than to eat the hashed-up messes usually obtainable at near-by eating houses, often, even when digestible, costing many times its worth. Many women think of sandwiches as nothing but slices of bread separated by slices of meat, but that is really but the beginning of sandwich making. Like salads, there is no end to the possibilities of the sandwich, and they are as often as not made without a scrap of meat. Cold bread, thinly sliced and in good shape, is one of the necessities, and without good bread no good sandwich can be made, no matter what the filling. The one who prepares the lunch should not forget that one "feels" through the eyes, and nothing which is not inviting in appearance is properly relished, even by the hungry; while, to the growing child, a neatly prepared lunch is part of its education.

The lunch for the school child should be substantial and nourishing, but daintily gotten up. Cake is a poor food, as it induces thirst, and leaves a bad feeling; pie is apt to be mashed up, if not made and put up with due regard for its appearance. Individual pies, however, are easily made, and may be very appetizing without being unduly rich. Fruits should be used plentifully, especially the apple. The treats are much better ground or chopped up fine than sliced, and some little seasoning—a touch of mustard, horseradish, celery or salad dressing, often adds much to its taste. For a simple relish put up in a small cup or wide-mouthed bottle, will often add to the zest of appetite. The material for the lunch should be often varied, trying not to have the same things many times in succession.—The Commoner.

If Too Thin.

To increase weight eat three good meals each day. Masturate your food well, eat the cereals, plenty of bread and potatoes, peas and beans and corn. Between meals drink one-half glass of cream very slowly and eat a cracker at the same time. Gradually increase quantity to a glass. Take a nap every afternoon and eight hours' sleep every night. Raw eggs and milk are also very good.

Baked Fish.

Two cupfuls each of green, potatoes and stock, one tablespoonful of butter and seasonings to taste. Melt the butter in the frying pan, add the stock, and, when heated, the meat, and potato well mixed. Season to taste and stir occasionally until well heated. Turn into a greased baking dish and bake 30 minutes in a moderately quick oven.

Even Break.

Intelligent Foreigner—Your president seems to have a great many of what you call foot friends.

Intelligent Native—Yes, but he has just as many foot enemies, and they offend each other. Chicago Tribune.

Car Language.

"Who is that fellow in the loud, flashy suit?"

"That is a plain clothes man."—Chicago Sun.

ORE IN GRAND CANYON.

Copper Found in Great Abundance on the Slopes of the Escarpment.

